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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Incomes Lose 32 Billions

Japan Sees Gen. Araki Retire

Cuban Recognition Is at Hand

Germany Asks Britain to Aid

Russia Voices Fear of War

Everest Gods Tied to Quake

THE normal income of Americans is off about $32,000,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the prospective national debt. The U. S. Department of Commerce compiles figures which show the national income in 1929 to have been $81,000,000,000 and in 1932 to have fallen to $49,000,000,000. This lessened income is estimated to have continued through 1933. In the Commerce Department study the total amount paid out to individuals is considered the national income. The construction industry showed the heaviest falling off, the income in 1932 being only 28 per cent of that in 1929. Thus figures establish a certain fact already pretty generally admitted—As depressions go, this one was no mere rut in the road.

¶ Japan sees Gen. Sadao Araki, ill in a hospital, resign as Minister of War and Gen. Senjuro Hayashi appointed to the post. General Araki, leader of the militarists, has been a dictator having much to say in national policies. Of the Araki period have been Japan's conquest of Manchuria, its withdrawal from the League, huge military budgets and strained relations. General Hayashi is a stanch nationalist, but believes the army should keep out of politics—The Far East takes on a more peaceful aspect.

¶ Cuba's new Government has reason to expect early recognition by the United States. President Roosevelt calls the Washington Latin-American diplomats into consultation at the White House. Presumably, he desires to recognize President Carlos Mendieta and wishes to move in that close understanding with the Latin-American republics voiced by Secretary Hull at Montevideo—What's done and how should both make warmer friendships for the United States.

¶ Britain is understood to have received a definite request from Berlin to come in and help build a disarmament bridge between Germany and France. Coupled with concessions the Germans have made in their reply to Paris, hope grows that it may be possible to bring the French and German arms theses into satisfactory agreement. The British Cabinet, at its formal meeting, is expected to adopt a strong initiative—Britain will help others agree to arms cuts and do some agreeing itself.

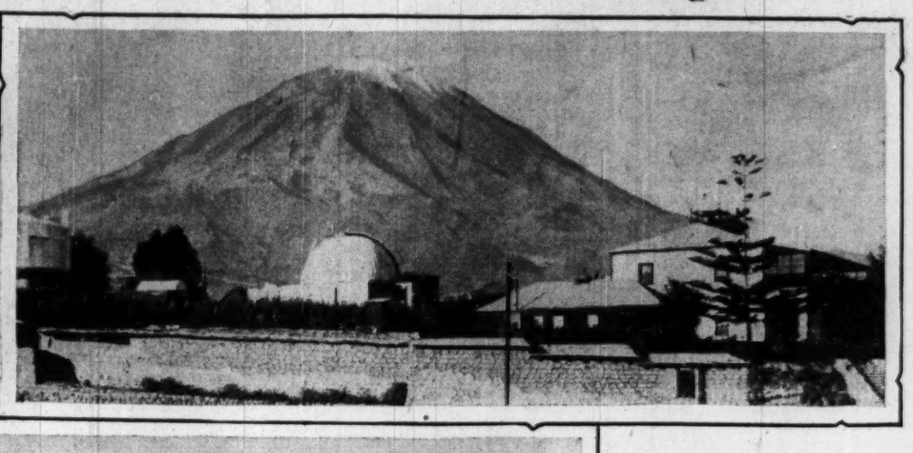
¶ Moscow hears a warning from the head of the Soviet Central Executive Committee that Russia must be prepared for an attack at any moment by Japan. L. M. Kaganovitch says Russia is not seeking war, but that if the Japanese seize the Chinese Eastern Railway or plot against frontiers they will feel the might of the Red Army. While this speech is voicing the growing concern in Moscow, American Ambassador W. C. Bullitt is warning a Philadelphia audience that war clouds might delay Russia in paying its obligations—If war hit all pocketbooks, in Russia and out of it, maybe there would be no war.

¶ Boston learns that it costs $25,000,000 a year more to run the cities of Massachusetts than cities of comparable size elsewhere. The figures are furnished by Thomas L. Hinckley, expert investigator, in a report to the New England Council. On a per capita basis Boston pays out $13 more each year and smaller Massachusetts municipalities $9 and $8 more. But these figures become insignificant when compared with the situation in Oklahoma. With a population of 2,400,000, that State spent $18 per capita in 1931 for interest on public debts alone. And now Oklahoma and Massachusetts are saying the same thing—"No more mad spending for us."

¶ Austria is strengthened against absorption by Germany by Italy's gesture in favor of Austrian independence. Following bombing of public buildings throughout Austria and great activity by Nazi agitators, Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, visits Chancellor Dollfuss in Vienna and publicly declares Austria must have normal conditions of independence to carry out its historical mission. This is regarded as Italy's notice to Germany—And Europe believes Mussolini has power to decide Austria's fate.

¶ India hears a new explanation of its recent destructive earthquake. The Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal, where the loss was very heavy, attributes the disaster to the wrath of the gods on Mt. Everest at the mountain's conquest by the British aerial expedition. The Nepalese point out that the axis of the severest shocks closely followed the line of flight of the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Col. Stewart Blacker and Air Commodore Fellowes crossing the 29,000-foot peak. How often human nature resists the pioneer—And blames him for its troubles if he succeeds.

Vistas of the Pacific and Andean Summits Vie in Attraction for Air Passengers



Upper Left—Courtesy of Pan American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right—© E. M. Newman from Publishers' Photo Service. Lower Center—Ewing Galloway.

Monitor Voyager Gets First-Hand Schooling in Geography

Upper Left—Aerial View of Arica. Upper Right—Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, With Great Volcano, El Misti, in Background. Lower Center—Main Street's Sunday Market, Huancayo, Peru.

Byrd Finds 'Home' As He Left It, Even To Food on Table

Expedition Runs Into New Dangers Getting Tractors to Little America

ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, Bay of Whales, Antarctica (Via Mackay Radio) (AP) Jan. 20 (delayed)—The thrill of prowling again over the scenes of his first experiences in the deep antarctic was Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's today.

Just as he left it, he and his men found the weather station buried in the snow and ice—a pot of frozen coffee on a table, old calendars on the walls, articles of clothing flung helter-skelter.

Admiral Byrd even found a fruit jar half full of kerosene which had been his reading lamp. Lighted, it revealed the empty bunks against the walls—all just as when the camp was abandoned Feb. 19, 1930.

It was Meteorologist Haines who dug into the administration building, located the roof of the weather station, and then dropped through a hole, to be followed by the Admiral and the others working to reclaim the buried winter city.

The task is highly hazardous, owing to the dangers accompanying the transporting by tractor of supplies from the flagship to Little America—2½ miles distant.

Two tractors caught fire and were damaged before the flames could be extinguished. The second of the five tractors had just been dropped over onto the ice, its engine having been started in the hold, when a serious accident was narrowly averted.

Pete Demas, chief of the tractor division, warned that the ice was starting to crumble beneath its treads, drove it to safety just as the whole piece collapsed and plunged into the water.

Maine's Soil Hostile To Mobster Growth, Gov. Brann Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22—Not only the attitude of officials and private citizens, but the innate character of the people themselves constitutes a most effective bar to crime in Maine, Gov. Louis J. Brann said in a statement relative to murder, kidnaping and lynching.

"We have been especially free from the racketeer and the kidnaper. We propose to remain so," he said. "The soil of Maine is not the kind upon which mobsters thrive. Through the generations, Maine men and women are satisfied to conform to the orderly processes of constituted authority.

"In the whole history of Maine, for instance, there has been but one example of mob rule." He referred to the lynching in 1870 of a man accused of murder of a sheriff and his assistant.

"The average of the last four years in Maine shows that less than two persons per 100,000 committed voluntary homicide and one per 100,000 murder—an exceedingly low rate."

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Things Present

High school and college students might do well to let their instructors see the editorial "Open-Book Examinations." May the practice spread!

Letter H in the International Alphabet adds interest to the Children's Page.

An article on the Home Forum page will prepare you for the experience of a haircut or shave in a certain Japanese barbershop in Malaya.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, and more Vocations.

Roosevelt Moves To Force Payment Of German Debts

Demands Same Treatment as Private Creditors of Other Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Producing the biggest international big stick of his Administration, President Roosevelt today summoned Dr. Hans Luther, German ambassador, to the White House and went after the $1,438,000,000 of American private investment in Germany. He demanded "definitely that American creditors be given the same treatment as creditors of other nations."

Should Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Dr. Luther's successor as president of the Reichsbank, not then modify his plans to cut interest rates and thereby buy back vast private obligations of Germany, it is probable that the United States will enforce trade reprisals. The American Government stands shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain on the issue.

Both are spurred on by the example of Switzerland and The Netherlands, heavy buyers of German goods, who threatened to cut off this trade unless Dr. Schacht came to terms. The dynamic and aggressive Reichsbank head immediately changed his tune and agreed to pay duties and Swiss obligations in full. The United States and Great Britain now demand similar treatment.

Prepare for Meeting

The issue is raised now because on Jan. 25 a meeting of representatives of Germany's creditors is to be held in Berlin, at which Americans will be represented by Mr. Laird Bell and Mr. John Foster Dulles.

This meeting, ostensibly called to see whether Dr. Schacht can extend his favorable treatment to Dutch and Swiss through 1934, bids fair to turn into a violent protest session. To provide necessary diplomatic backing and impetus to this opportunity for protest, President Roosevelt called in Dr. Luther. With the President was Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State.

The German bond situation, although the subject of a diplomatic note from Washington to Berlin early this month, which went unanswered, has been rapidly going from bad to worse. Vast and aggressive plans by Dr. Schacht for building up the world position of the Reichsbank and repatriating a great amount of German bonds are in question.

Seek Three Objectives

Three great objectives are sought by the Reichsbank head, whose trip to Washington seven months ago was the only pilgrimage in that train of European statesmen that could be called stormy. These objections follow:

1. To retain and obtain for the Reichsbank the foreign credits which would otherwise go abroad to pay the debt service on German bonds.

2. To reduce the total of German foreign indebtedness by buying up, with these very foreign credits, bonds which the act of default had knocked into a cocked hat.

3. To aid German exporters into a quasi-dumping position by giving them a share in the spoils.

Six months ago, under Dr. Schacht's guidance, and with the support of Herr Adolf Hitler's general hostility to foreign capital, the German Government began paying its debt service in 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent scrip. The scrip was redeemable only at the German gold discount bank at half its face value, which cut the total received by the bondholder to 75 per cent.

Sizable American Debt

Now, Dr. Schacht proposes to change the payment to 30 per cent cash and 70 per cent scrip, which cuts the bondholder's slice to 65 per cent. On their face value, American investments in Germany total about $1,000,000,000 in national, municipal, and industrial bonds, and $438,000,000 in short-term indebtedness.

Addition of 35 per cent of prospective interest payments on this vast total—a percentage arbitrarily fixed by Dr. Schacht and which might be increased at any time—to the reserves of the Reichsbank puts that institution in a strong position. It can bargain for repurchase of German bonds, and has already indirectly bought in New York face values of around $250,000,000 at an

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Warren Declares Devaluation Bill Means Price Rise

This, He Says, Would Give Impetus to Business and Aid Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — Dr. George F. Warren, supreme gold adviser to the New Deal, appeared today as principal witness in support of the dollar devaluation bill before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Giving public expression for the first time before a congressional committee to the unusual financial policies which have guided the Roosevelt program, Dr. Warren covered the whole range of his beliefs which have brought opposition from orthodox economists.

The dollar, he said, is inherently strong.

In the meantime, for the first time today, a distinct possibility arose that the gold devaluation bill might be modified or amended. Senate opposition has stiffened to some of the provisions, following the hearing of witnesses, and while the President is still in control of the situation, following passage of the bill in the House, 360 to 40, Saturday, the determination for a careful discussion of the whole measure in the Senate seems to be increasing.

The proposed bill would minimize the range in which the dollar is to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

'Lost Cities' of Peru Revealed As Plane With Monitor Writer Flies Over Andean Fastnesses

Then Route Crosses Great Stretches of Sandy Deserts on Way From Lima to Arequipa—Skillful Pilot Lands Without Spilling Bit of Soup

Wings Over South America
Fifth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AREQUIPA, Peru—The pilot and I meant to go sightseeing today along the road from Lima to Arequipa, up into the high Andes to Lake Parinacochas, which is Quechua for Lake of the Flamingoes.

It was a plan which involved having no passengers below Ica so that we could leave the coast road and go up into the mountains. And it also involved being done on a "third trip" day.

Twice in the week Pan American-Grace Airways carries the United States mail for which payment is made and time schedules are strictly kept. On the whole Pan American Airways System last year the planes were on schedule 99.81 per cent of the time. But the third trip in the week is made at company's expense—and usually loss—in order to hold the territory for United States enterprise.

This was a "third trip" day and there were no passengers to interfere with our plans up to the time that we ate turkey and cranberry sauce with Pan American-Grace officials yesterday in Lima. A prospective landing field has to be investigated sometime soon at Lake Parinacochas. So we offered ourselves as inspectors and no one said us nay.

But in the morning when we checked in under the awning at the Lima airport we fund a full plane with passengers to be "accommodated" all along the line. So reluctantly we spread our wings for the coast road, first flying low over

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Mutual Trade Pact Urged by Bullitt

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Trade between the United States and Soviet Russia must be built up on a mutually profitable basis, American Ambassador Bullitt said Jan. 19, and not through the extension of large credits to Russia if it is to be established on a stable foundation.

In the first public pronouncement on Russia-American affairs from the first American Ambassador to Moscow in 15 years, Mr. Bullitt, in an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, warned American business that Russia, now making rapid strides ahead, might be halted in its progress by the war clouds hanging over the Pacific horizon, and forced to delay payments of its obligations.

"A nation may have every intention of paying its bills and may have ample resources," Mr. Bullitt said, "but if it is attacked it must turn every energy to prosecution of the war and in most cases delay its normal payments."

Mr. Bullitt issued his warning, saying: "And unfortunately it is impossible to say that there is no chance of war in the world today."

Insull Must Go Jan. 31, Greek Premier Insists

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris said today that Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities operator, must leave Greece, no matter what the Council of State may decide on his appeal for permission to remain here.

The general secretary of the Council of State said it had postponed indefinitely the calling of a secret session to consider Mr. Insull's plea. Consequently, it was said in an authoritative quarter that Mr. Insull would be expelled from Greece Jan. 31 if the Council does not make a decision before that date.

Interpellation—It's Taking Root

* * *

White House Nourishing New Plant Watered Biweekly by Roosevelt

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22

During all this tense and historic excitement about the dollar, you probably have not stopped to note that a new instrument in government has appeared on the American scene. The most pointed proof of the new development came this week, when President Roosevelt at his press conferences twice commented freely on the ethics of high party officials practicing law in Washington.

Interpellation—the right of publicly questioning responsible officials—is agreed by authorities to be the most important and essential link in the parliamentary system of government, as in France and England. It is a magic word to the inside observer. The head of the Government or one of his individual cabinet members can be cross-examined in parliament on any matter of state. He is bound to answer. On these replies the fate of a cabinet frequently depends. The question hour is in many repects the most important phase of the work of the House of Commons. The right of interpellation is the keystone in the arch of democratic government.

Press Is Interpellator

Until the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt free interpellation of the American President existed only for very limited periods. It is rigorously denied Congress by the Constitution. The only interpellator, in the form of government, has come to be the press. For some years, in subordinate executive departments, like the State Department, or the Treasury, newspaper men trained in the affairs of that branch have several times a week had access to the head, and asked him pointed questions. Often this interchange constituted a vital check-up, a real cog in the democratic machine.

But only for brief periods before March 4, 1933, has the question hour ever extended to the White House where it could be fully significant. In the first place, a large and mass-organized press corps in Washington is relatively new. Before the time of Woodrow Wilson, access was confined to specially favored correspondents.

Mr. Wilson inaugurated a press conference at which oral ques-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Crime Bill Takes Quarter of Every Dollar to Pay It

Costs Three Times as Much as Education, Senator Copeland Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22—"Crime in the United States costs three times more than education, 10 times more than maintaining the army and navy, and four times more than the expense of the Federal Government," said Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York here before the Committee of One Hundred.

"It represents one-fourth of the national income," the Senator said. "Twenty-five cents of every dollar goes to pay for crime. With the money represented in the cost of crime, all local, state and federal taxes could be paid."

"Who are the criminals?" he asked. "A Chicago gangster convicted of 22 crimes, told me that a boy can hardly be expected to be good if he has no good father or the proper start at home.

"I am amazed to find how many of our criminals are boys. In Sing Sing prison 80 per cent of the prisoners are under 30 and half of these are under 21. Twenty-three is the average of those in our penal institutions. The largest age group is 19 and the second largest 18.

"Are our homes, churches and schools doing their duty? There is so much difference of opinion on how citizenship should be taught in our schools that little citizenship is taught. I have no criticism to offer of the individual teachers. They are doing well."

Senator Copeland urged the need of at least one place in a community where citizens could meet and discuss civic problems on a common ground.

Civil Workers 'Balk' At French Pay Cuts And Threaten Riots

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Thousands of mounted guards and police massed today at strategic points about the Chamber of Deputies and the city hall to repel threatened rioting in protest to pay cuts given civil employees.

Royalists issued a call for manifestations at the Chamber after the close of shops and offices, protesting the Stavisky Bayonne pawnshop scandal.

In a lengthy session the Cabinet took measures to keep the threatened disorders in Paris and the provinces in hand. Demonstrations against the salary reductions were announced by employees for more than 50 centers of France, including Paris.

Today 200,000 miners in the great coal fields of both the north and south of France persisted in their demands for "bread and more work." Some now average only two days' work a week. In central France, 2000 farmers denounced the Government's wheat policy and demanded suppression of importation of all foreign wheat, prepared to press their pleas officially.

The civil servants' campaign against recent salary slashes found a head in the Paris region today in a scheduled mass meeting at City Hall. "We'll show the Government and Parliament," a leader said, "that we are tired of being scapegoats for the depression."

Commissioners Named To Rule Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 22—Confirmation has reached here of the names of members of the British Government's commission to assist the Governor in conducting the affairs of Newfoundland during the interregnum formed by the surrender of its autonomy as a dominion.

Of the six members of the commission, three represent Britain, the other three Newfoundland. The British delegates are Sir John Hope Simpson, till recently Director-General of the National Flood Relief Commission of China, Mr. Thomas Lodge, former secretary of the Ministry of Shipping, and Mr. E. N. Trentham, a British Treasury official who at present is acting as Comptroller of the Newfoundland Treasury. The Newfoundland delegates are Mr. Frederick C. Alderdice, Prime Minister, Mr. J. C. Puddester, Secretary of State, and Mr. W. R. Howley, former Attorney-General.

PWA in State Gets to Work As CWA Halts

Point of Pines Bridge Stops Breach in Recovery Program

Real Heavy Artillery

127 State and Local Projects Now Approved, Start Flow of $25,000,000

With the starting of work on the $1,400,000 Point of Pines bridge today, the public works program gets really under way in Massachusetts just in time to cement a breach in the recovery program caused by the faltering of the CWA.

As work on the 127 state and local projects so far approved gets under way, some $25,000,000 will start flowing into the pockets of many of the now unemployed. This $25,000,000, the amount represented by the 127 projects, is nearly twice the amount allocated to Massachusetts under the CWA, and represents the really heavy artillery of the President's public works program. The CWA, which is still functioning in the main efficiently, was but a stop-gap, pending the start of the public works projects.

It is expected that the state projects alone will more than offset any reduction in employment or pay roll, resulting from recent retrenchments in the CWA.

Mr. Frank Lenane, executive assistant to Col. Charles R. Gow, state engineer for the public works program, declared he expected the projects to get under way rapidly, now that the first hurdle has been taken.

Financing Settled

Mr. Lenane anticipates the State will launch its projects ahead of the municipalities. He explained that the question of financing the State's part of the program (70 per cent) has seemingly been settled, although the Legislature may decide to alter the arrangement made in Washington by Governor Ely and accept merely the grant of 30 per cent, raising the remainder itself.

The process of ratifying these projects is slower in the municipalities, for here ratification depends upon action by selectmen or other officials who meet less frequently and act more slowly than do the state officials.

Mr. Lenane believes the PWA program will be humming within 30 days. Other commentators have expressed the view that results from this program will make people forget any disappointment that may have resulted from the CWA.

All of the 127 projects have been approved by the Federal Advisory Public Works Board, of which former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller is chairman. The projects have also been approved by Washington and await now only action by the municipalities in getting them started.

The Point of Pines Bridge project, over the Saugus River between Revere and Lynn, will put only about 50 or 75 men to work in the preliminary task of dredging and doing under-water work.

Salem Was First

The first project approved for the State and according to report for the whole nation was that involving street improvement in Salem. The last approved was for sewer construction in New Bedford.

Not more than six projects involve an outlay of more than $1,000,000 and most of them are in Boston. There is a $1,000,000 sewer construction project for Boston, a $1,000,000 project for Boston streets, and a $1,300,000 project for Boston hospitals.

Another large project involves $1,157,000 for a Belmont-to-Concord highway.

The largest single project involves an outlay of $2,000,000 for the construction and repair of Boston schools, which have suspended practically all of the usual renovation and replacement construction.

Boy Power Radio Boon to New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Difficulty in maintaining communication between district officers stationed at remote points in the wilds of New Guinea has led to a novel device for transmission.

Hitherto the principal way of conveying urgent messages has been by native runners. The new invention is a transmitter worked by a generator driven by a pedal arrangement, like an ordinary bicycle.

A native "boy" is proud to ride the machine, and with this form of power, a wireless company has worked telephony over the rugged mountains and forests of the territory at distances up to 400 miles. The equipment weighs only 200 pounds, including the "bicycle" and batteries. It can be arranged in packages suitable for native "boys" to carry.

The company is now carrying out further tests for the administration with a view to determining to what extent this innovation can be utilized.

Brazil Names War Minister

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 20 (By U. P.)—General Goes Monteiro accepted the portfolio of Minister of War yesterday, succeeding Señor Espirito Santa Cardoso, who retired.

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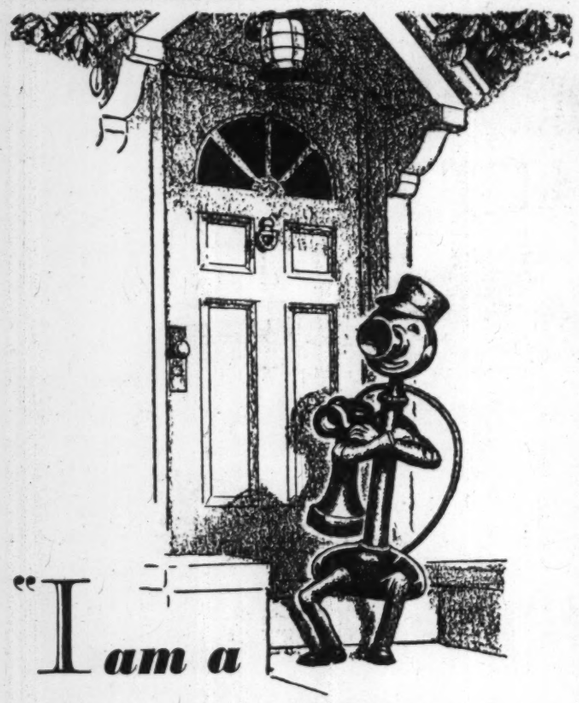
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Roosevelt Asks Latin America To Step in and Look Over His Plans for Recognition of Cuba

Mendieta Makes Personal Plea to the People of United States

By Carlos Mendieta
President of the Cuban Republic
Copyright 1934 by the United Press

HAVANA, Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—I gladly accept the opportunity courteously offered me by the United Press, to send to the glorious people of the United States a most cordial message of greeting at this inaugural of the provisional government of the Cuban revolution.

We intend to convoke a constituent assembly, in order that the Cuban people, free and sovereign, through honest elections, may reconstruct their constitution and their country, and thus achieve political and juridical normality.

Our two nations are connected by ties of history, geography and economic relations. It is fitting that in the hour of our triumph over a political crisis and while we are attempting the organization of a government that shall have full national representation and shall be supported by public opinion, that we should express to your great and noble nation our recognition of the respect you have maintained for our sovereignty and our fervent wish and hope for an even more cordial understanding.

It is our hope that there shall be established between the two countries an advantageous and reciprocal economic understanding that will provide a factor for our common prosperity and welfare.

Because of the investments of American capital in Cuba, and the fact that we ourselves have provided the United States with its fourth largest exportation market, it is evident that a common economic ideal and commercial solidarity must be most useful to the two peoples in the present crisis.

It is my desire, within the regulations of international law, that our governments shall strengthen the commercial and spiritual interchanges between the two countries, and I realize that these are the purposes of the United States Government and the people.

With this realization, permit me to express my sincere hope for a fruitful "new era."

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 22 (U. P.)—Happy Sunday crowds surged around the palace yesterday, watching the removal of sandbags which had served needed protection during the past turbulent months. The scene was eloquent of the "New Deal" of President Mendieta, who, inside the palace, took up the thorny problems still disturbing the island republic.

Crowds swarmed around the airport to welcome Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz from exile in New York.

Fifty former army officers were released yesterday from Cabanas fortress, Principe prison and the Isle of Pines. Tension in all circles, meanwhile, vanished before a wave of confidence.

Neighborly Action Is Carrying Out Policy He Seeks to Preserve

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—In the second striking consultation move in his Latin-American policy, President Roosevelt today called to the White House all diplomatic envoys of the Latin-American countries, preparatory to recognition of President Mendieta's government in Cuba.

His policy of general discussion on delicate problems is intended to forestall criticism and perpetuate the sense of solidarity which Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, just returned from Montevideo, states was acquired there It is also aimed at avoiding difficulties with the Central-American recognition treaty, under which revolutionary governments cannot be given diplomatic recognition. The United States seeks to preserve this basic policy, and by consultation with all the other states of Latin America, to make plain that recognition of the Cuban régime stands on a different footing.

Observers here expect recognition within 24 hours and at any rate soon after President Mendieta completes his Cabinet. Every report reaching the State Department confirms the solidity of the new régime. Mr. Hull today declared that the Cuban army, navy, and every political element on the island, were behind the new Government.

Essential New Stage

The mere act of consulation with other Latin-American states is an essential new stage in the Roosevelt-Hull policy, and is intended to be an indication of the coöperation which is to follow. Mr. Hull, who arrived yesterday, described the new state of things in these terms:

I think I am warranted in reporting that the seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo marked a transition in the attitude of Latin America toward the United States which perhaps the average citizen does not yet fully realize and which, the more he comprehends it, the more his vital interest in this profound change will appear.

Apart from the tangible acts of the conclave—and these acts were of wide import in matters of bettered trade relations, multiplied friendly contacts and tranquillity in international dealings — there was undoubtedly developed an affinity of spirit and sentiment based on the common interests of the 21 American republics, unlike anything that has existed in generations.

All-Important Gain

This intangible but all-important gain for all of our nations remains the potential basis of a wholehearted program of coöperation and understanding for the future. I know that our people, by responding to the unmistakable good-will of our Southern neighbors, will make the most of it. Our press and that of these neighbors already have extensively taken note of this changed outlook.

Our own enlightened attitude toward these neighboring nations, as expressed in the "good neighbor" policy of this administration, is unquestionably a large factor in this metamorphosis. Confidence born of the feeling that the United States, instead of being an arrogant or indifferent big brother, is sincerely eager for the rôle of equal partnership with the other Americas, accounts in my belief for the surge of good-will that greeted us below the equator.

When we went to Montevideo there were perhaps some traces of the suspicions and misgivings that marred inter-American relations in the past.

It is true that to a large extent the countries of the southern continent had been stirred and most favorably impressed by the promise held forth by the new Administration at Washington. There were high hopes. But to some extent our neighbors remained to be convinced.

Buenos Aires 'Sizzles' In Heat of 105 Degrees

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—Heat records for the season were broken here Saturday when the thermometer climbed above 105 degrees, within one degree of the century's record of 106 set on Jan. 24, 1923.

Temperatures in the interior reached as high as 113 at Santiago de Lestero. Business houses here were closed and the streets deserted because of the week-end holiday. Thousands left the city in search of relief.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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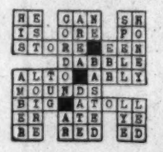

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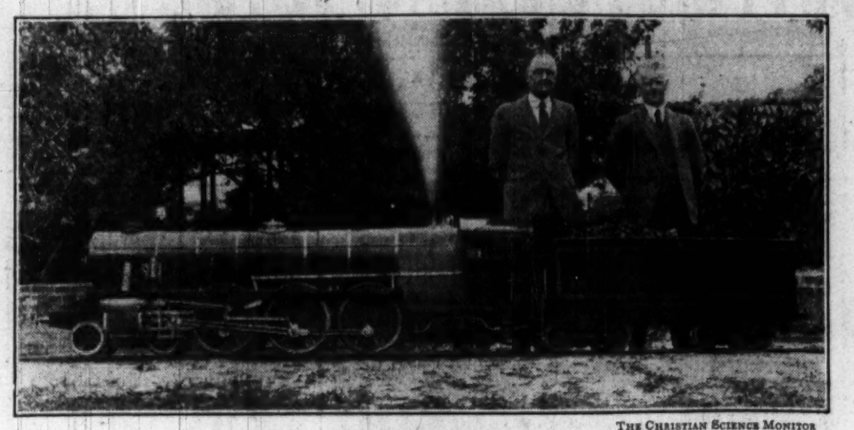

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The "Flying Scotsman" in Miniature

The Locomotive Is Built to Approximate Scale and Its Small Size Is Graphically Expressed by Comparison With the Figures of the Owner and the Builder Beside It.

Running on a small circular track a little over 400 feet in length in the garden of Dr. Hubert Bush, Orrong Road, Caulfield, Victoria, is one of the most remarkable locomotive models in the world. Built to the order of the doctor by Mr. J. Mahony, a mechanical engineer of West Melbourne, it approximates closely to the proportions of the locomotive hauling the "Flying Scotsman" of England which daily makes the celebrated non-stop run between London and Edinburgh.

Germany Invites British Assistance In Arms Accord

Hope Rises for Convention Meeting Standpoints of Paris and Berlin

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—A definite request to Britain to come in and help build a bridge between the French and German disarmament theses was made by Wilhelmstrasse in its latest statement to the British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Eric Phipps, the Monitor understands.

This development, coupled with the fact that the Germans have told the French that they no longer object to semimilitary formations coming under the plan for the international supervision of armaments has given rise to a feeling of restrained optimism in informed circles here.

It is hoped on all sides that when the Cabinet discusses the matter tomorrow or Wednesday it will decide on a strong British initiative which will not only gather together the points of agreement so far disclosed in the Franco-German correspondence but which will make a positive contribution to the cause of disarmament.

Exchange of Benefits

Various reports which are current as to the nature of the proposals Britain will put forward are all strenuously denied in Downing Street. Indeed, it is declared obvious they even go beyond the pale of "intelligent anticipation" since the Cabinet has no chance of deliberating either the German request to Britain or the German reply to France.

But it is evident that any proposals Britain makes must include the speeding up or increasing the amount of the disarmament of the heavily-armed powers if Germany is to be satisfied. And if France is to be induced to accept this speeding up or increase or both, then Britain will also have to offer something new in the way of guarantees for French security.

German Situation Considered

Meanwhile the utmost secrecy is being observed as to the details of Germany's reply to France. It is felt if the tentative terms were disclosed, Chancellor Adolf Hitler might have difficulty in persuading his followers to go any further. What is meant to be a stage in the process of bargaining would thus be turned into a final offer beyond which the German Government is determined not to budge.

This is a consummation everyone is anxious to avoid. What is being sought now is the fullest possible measure of agreement on essential points between the European powers, Germany, France, Italy and Britain —at a later stage perhaps Poland, the Little Entente and Soviet Russia, too—so as to enable them all to go to Geneva with only details to settle in the General Disarmament Conference.

Germany Defends Right To Possess Any Arms Allowed Other Powers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 22—The French Government feels that the German reply to its memorandum on disarmament, while far from appearing entirely satisfactory to France, does not exclude possibility of eventual agreement.

At the Cabinet meeting today M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, who returned to Paris this morning from Geneva, is understood to have acquainted his colleagues with the general tenor of the Reich's response. Essentially it may be summarized as follows: Germany does not openly reject French proposals offering eventual arms equality through gradual reduction of the forces of other nations, but neither does it abandon its fundamental demand for the right to possess immediately all arms which other nations are not willing to renounce at once.

France intends to accede to the Reich's request for additional details and clarifications, and diplomatic negotiations will therefore continue. But there is a strong impression in official circles here that if another exchange of notes fails to reveal any greater progress than that marked by the recent one, then it would hardly appear to be worth while continuing conversations further.

French Are Disappointed

For the French Government, it is learned authoritatively, is definitely disappointed at the Reich's failure to show more appreciation of France's offer of substantial and far - reaching arms reductions. France's proposal to reduce its military aviation 50 per cent, for instance, brought only a guarded "Thank you, but what do you mean, and anyway we would still require a fighting air fleet for our protection."

Similarly Germany not only repeats its claim to a Reichswehr of 300,000, but argues that this enlarged army must be immediately equipped with light tanks and artillery not now permitted to it by existing treaties.

This continued insistence on immediate rearmament, coupled with the conciliatory tone in which it is voiced, has aroused apprehension in certain French quarters lest the Reich simply seeks to gain time by long-drawn-out maneuvers. Indeed, a portion of the Paris press today openly charges that Germany is stalling for time while continuing its secret rearmament and preparations for placing before France an accomplished fact of a rearmed Reich.

Point Left for Bargaining

In governmental circles, however, a less pessimistic view is taken and it is held that the German position as exposed in the memorandum constitutes a point of departure for future bargaining and not a limit to its concessions.

What real hopes there are here for an accord are based, not on the Reich's recent reply, but on indications that Britain and Italy are beginning to be as concerned as France over the magnitude of the German demands, and are consequently more ready to support the French stand against substantial rearmament of the Reich.

The French Government on its part is understood to be willing to make any reasonable concessions to retain this sympathy, and particularly that of Britain. Thus it is hoped that through the combined intervention of Italy and England, Germany will finally be compelled to agree to a convention which is essentially one of reduction, limitation and control of armaments, rather than one of rearmament.

Careless Motorists Pile Up Dire Toll In Massachusetts

When a blast in a Greater Boston chemical plant killed or injured a score of persons not long ago—Massachusetts, aroused, threw its resources into preventing the recurrence of any other such tragedy.

Yet a complacent public greets the announcement today from the Registry of Motor Vehicles that "Public Enemy Number 1"—the reckless driver—killed 769 and injured 48,249 highway users in the State last year and is still at large.

It's a repetition of the annual story—the wiping out and injuring of enough persons on the highways to replace the entire population of a town the size of Brookline. In the last two weeks, "Public Enemy No. 1" has thrown 35 Massachusetts families into mourning. But the real tragedy of the highways, according to Registrar Morgan T. Ryan, is condoning this wanton slaughter as the inevitable result of inherent human carelessness.

Carelessness, he declares, was never an excuse for a driver sweeping through a residential section at 60 miles an hour, or piling through a street intersection when the lights are red against him.

It was carelessness of this sort he thinks that cost the lives of 154 children last year and left more than 10,000 of them lying in the streets—injured.

There was an increase of 13,176 registrations for 1933 over 1932 to the new total 932,041. Licenses and registrations revoked or suspended totaled 78,431—most of which were for failures to meet insurance payments under the compulsory law. More than 4000 lost their licenses because of drunken driving.

Rural Housing Survey To Reveal Alabama Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—A survey of rural housing conditions is now being conducted in six Alabama counties directed by Miss Nell Pickens, extension economist, home management, with a view to determining the types of needed repairs and desired improvements.

A force of 98 workers is employed for the survey, which is to be completed by the middle of February. It is expected to reveal the adequacy of present farm housing, to measure the potential demand for improved farm-home facilities, and serve as a foundation upon which to build a program for improved farm homes. Every farm home in the six counties will be visited.

Boston Votes Tomorrow

Boston voters will be called upon tomorrow to decide the tavern question. The polls will be open in 363 precincts of the city from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m., and voters shall decide: (1) whether licenses for the sale of all alcoholic beverages shall be granted, (2) whether licenses shall be granted only for the sale of beer and wine, or (3) whether licenses shall be granted for the sale of alcoholic beverages in taverns.

Economy League Backs Roosevelt On Veteran Cuts

Most Recent Skirmishes by Former Soldiers Stir Gen. Hines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Administration forces in Congress were today tightening their defenses against any further veterans' raids on the Treasury as the result of a week-end skirmish in which the Veterans' Bureau was handled rather roughly by a joint American Legion and Disabled American Veterans attack.

Meanwhile the veterans' organizations, dissatisfied with the $21,000,000 benefit concessions made last week and further irritated by the sharp defense of Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, against their demands, were preparing to carry their fight to Congress where they were sure of much sympathy and more publicity.

The House Committee on World War Veterans legislation will provide the field for the next encounter between the rival forces and economy and more money for the veterans. Representative John Rankin (D.), of Tennessee, has announced that it will begin consideration of pending bills this week, including the American Legion's four-point program which the Veterans' Bureau insists would cost an additional $100,000,000 annually.

Reaction Disappointing

In brief the Administration has been disappointed in its hope that last week's concessions would allay the clamor for extensive relaxation of economy cuts in veterans' benefits. Some congressional support may have been taken away from the veterans' cause, but the clamor is just as loud as it was before the President conceded $21,000,000.

A real fight must be made in Congress if the Administration is determined to hold the economy lines where they are now.

The latest incident in the running battle was a sharp letter from General Hines hitting back at the American Legion for what he termed "wholly uncalled-for" criticism in a recent bulletin. The bulletin described Veterans' Bureau estimates as to the cost of carrying out the Legion program as "a trick statement." The General said in his reply that the purpose of the bulletin appeared to be not only to attack his bureau's figures, but to convey the impression that they were "intentionally high."

While the Legion was exchanging shots with General Hines, the Disabled American Veterans opened fire independently on the Administration with an appeal to Congress not to allow "thousands of veterans, their wives and children to continue to suffer and die because the pledge of certain relief for life has been broken by the Government."

Enter the Economy League

But no sooner had the two veterans' outfits discharged their blasts than the Economy League rushed to support the Administration with a letter to all members of the Senate urging them to "reject" the demands of organized minorities and support President Roosevelt's budget.

"In particular," the Economy League letter to senators read: "We ask you to refuse the demand of the American Legion that you give money to veterans who were not hurt by the war and to widows of veterans whose deaths were not due to the war. The American Legion speaks for less than one-fifth of the World War veterans and speaks for nobody else.

"The President has laid down a sound principle for payments to veterans. He calls for generous treatment for the wounded and truly war-disabled veteran and his dependents, but refuses money for sickness or death not due to the war. That principle we support. That principle the American Legion seeks to destroy."

Winthrop College Honors Johnson on Founder's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Winthrop College paused in its busy routine Jan. 10 to honor the man responsible for its existence—the late Dr. D. B. Johnson, in observance of Founder's Day.

Dr. Thomas P. Harrison, professor of English at North Carolina State College and a former student under Dr. Johnson at Abbeville, delivered the chief address, referring to the founder as one who "would have us rejoice in the realization of accomplishment." Teaching involves the difficult obligation of adjusting one's life to changes in the world, he said, and in helping others to do so.

Interpellation—It's Taking Root

★ ★ ★

White House Nourishing New Plant Watered Biweekly by Roosevelt

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

tions were asked, but it was abandoned soon after the outbreak of the World War. Warren Harding started in the same way, but dropped the question method like a hot potato after a serious diplomatic faux-pas during the Washington Naval Conference. Under Calvin Collidge and Herbert Hoover free oral questioning was not allowed; queries were submitted in writing and most of them were ignored.

For 10 months now, Franklin D. Roosevelt has not missed one of his bi-weekly press conferences, at all of which scores of oral questions have been asked, and scores answered. There is absolutely free questioning, and if Mr. Roosevelt cannot answer he has to spar. Frequently the deft parry is as significant as the factual reply.

No Restrictions

What does this mean? It means that the right of free interpellation of the Chief Executive of the United States has been imported, and invested in the fourth estate. Any accredited newspaper man may participate without let or hindrance. This includes highly trained specialists, old and shrewd political observers, and novices. Twice a week, any question on earth may be leveled at Franklin Roosevelt. He may answer, decline to comment, or throw a bit of dust. Whichever he does is important.

Now, let nobody underestimate the fundamental importance of this. Not only is the press corps large and lively, but editors from every corner of the country, politicians, bankers, experts, friends and enemies, are feeding the correspondents with a solid stream of questions. Many a "catch" question is asked. President Roosevelt has seldom tripped and never seriously.

This week's vivid demonstration has not been fully revealed to the public. For some time, alert reporters have been commenting on the growing scandal of prominent Democrats in "legal practice" before Government departments. One said to "Steve" Early, the President's press secretary—a few minutes before Wednesday's press conference—that he intended to ask Mr. Roosevelt, "What do you think of the propriety of party leaders, such as National Committeemen, serving as legislative agents for special interests in connection with Government business?"

Gets Two Minutes

Mr. Early, quick to see the dynamite in the question—which had also just been raised, moreover, in Professor Moley's magazine, asked if he might give the President two minutes' warning in which to prepare an answer. This, too, was also in the best House of Commons tradition. In Westminster they say, "May I have notice of that question?"

Sure enough a few minutes later, the correspondent asked his question and Mr. Roosevelt came back with a smashing answer, which brought several resignations from party potentates and set in train a reform movement which may effect profound changes up Capitol Hill and down, in the post office, and where not.

This is only one instance. Week in and week out, questions at the press conference throw a floodlight on Presidential plans, bring out innumerable criticisms of policy, force explanations and defenses from Mr. Roosevelt, and exert in general a positive continuing force. True it is that the astute gentleman in the White House is more than a match for questioners and runs his conferences about as he pleases. But an honest question, from the bitterest opponent, often draws forth the most useful and significant explanation. Recently a young woman correspondent for a violent Communist daily in New York asked an exceedingly difficult question, engaged in rebuttal with the President, and furnished everybody with very valuable information.

When, in the history of modern states, have Communists and Presidents met on friendly terms of intellectual freedom?

President Roosevelt is terribly proud and jealous of his press conference. He always asks advisers eagerly, "How did it go today? Did they like it?" He realizes that a new instrument in government has been forged, out of his own willingness to participate. Barring the unforeseen, for three more years at least you will see the United States enjoy what democratic governments in Europe most cherish—the interpellation.

THE MONITOR BUREAU

Erwin D. Canham

Russia Is Accused By Tokyo Official Of Fomenting War

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—A speech by the American Ambassador to Russia was cited by a foreign office spokesman today as an example of prominent statesmen spreading the idea of the danger of a "Russo-Japanese war."

In a speech in Philadelphia, Mr. William C. Bullitt asserted that "unfortunately it is impossible to say that there is no chance of war in the world today." However, he cited numerous Russian nonaggression pacts as evidence of the Soviet Government's desire for peace.

The Tokyo spokesman charged that Soviet leaders were issuing "provocative statements" which were entirely responsible for the apparently world-wide uneasiness with regard to the prospects of a far-eastern clash.

He also referred to the speech last week of M. Edouard Herriot, in the French Chamber of Deputies, who asserted that the United States would side with Russia in the event of a war with Japan, as an example of non-Russian leaders who were echoing Moscow's propaganda.

Russian Utters Warning

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP)—A warning that "we must be prepared for an attack at any moment" from Japan was sounded by Mr. L. M. Kaganovitch, head of the Moscow Communist Party and member of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, in a speech at a party conference Jan. 17 made public today.

Boston Art Notes

Alice F. Tilden

Oils, water colors and etchings by Miss Alice F. Tilden are shown at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

This artist exhibits versatility in handling each of these mediums; she moves from one to the other freely and with knowledge of the limitations and possibilities of each.

There are, first of all, the portraits —solemn depictions in which the models are seated, facing forward. Light and shadow mold their features.

There are aquarelles of marine and still-life subjects, painted with a free brush, and with a view to evincing atmospheric character. Miss Tilden appreciates the importance of spare brushwork in water color.

The etchings show considerable resource. In black-and-white the artist resorts to many methods of achieving the character of her chosen subjects. Her line is clear and decisive and serves her purpose well in tracing the shapes of boats and houses.

Institute of Technology

A collection of 37 marine pencil sketches has been presented to the Nautical Museum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They were made by William Bradford, who was a marine artist of New Bedford and who distinguished himself by making a number of arctic trips with Hayes the explorer and sketching ice floes and icebergs. His drawings are marked for dexterity as well as for the authentic handling of marine subjects. They will be kept on permanent exhibition at the museum.

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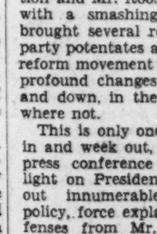
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Roosevelt Policies Piling Up Burdens for Supreme Court; Gold Adds a Heavy Load

Tribunal Cannot Pass on Constitutionality of Act Until It Is in Effect—Attorney-General Finds Legal Grounds for Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt and the Department of Justice are storing up difficulties for the Supreme Court. The latest has just appeared in the matter of the Government's proposed seizure of the gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Nobody can tell in advance whether the proposal is constitutional. The Supreme Court cannot divulge the secret until the act is in effect. If the act is once in effect its consequences are so vast that it will be almost impossible to scrap the legislation—constitutional or not.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, says the proposed seizure is perfectly constitutional. He offers legal authority to support his view.

Mr. Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, declares it is unconstitutional. He offers equally strong legal authority to support his view, too.

Would Face Accomplished Fact

Ultimately, of course, the Supreme Court must decide. But the Supreme Court will not get a test case before a year, by which time the stabilization project, with all its momentous consequences will be an accomplished fact. Can the Supreme Court intervene then? The new devalued dollar may have been instituted, the new stabilizatoin fund put in effect; negotiations begun with England, France and Germany and the like; how can the Supreme Court throw it all aside?

The nine members of the Supreme Court are brave men. Nobody doubts for a second their high courage or integrity. But the question of whether a law is constitutional today, before it has gone into effect; and of whether it is constitutional a year later, after it has taken effect and when the very financial rehabilitation of the country may depend on keeping the status quo, is a far different matter.

Since the Supreme Court's decision of the law in the final analysis depends as much on economics and politics as upon precedent, it is quite obvious that in a question like the present, it is possible for the White House to rush the judiciary into a very serious dilemma, and very possibly impose its will by the sheer pressure of circumstances.

Advisory Opinions Suggested

This has raised the question of the duties of the Attorney-General, and also as to whether the court should not give advisory opinions in advance on major matters when asked by the President, just as is done by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts when requested by the Governor. The same system applies in several other jurisdictions and other countries where the judiciary has somewhat similar status with the Supreme Court, but where division of powers is not so exact.

The President must now depend on the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of moot points. Now the inside story of what is going on within the Department of Justice has to be understood. Formerly Mr. Cummings turned important matters involving constitutional advisory opinions over to Mr. Harold M. Stephens, able Assistant Attorney-General.

But Mr. Stephens had a judicial temperament. When his opinions came back they pointed out the pros and cons in the question of constitutionality. Sometimes the cons were more emphasized than the pros. It was embarrassing for Mr. Cummings. In brief, if Mr. Stephens thought a proposed Administration step was unconstitutional, he said so.

Mr. Cummings approached the subject from a different angle. Long engaged in party work in Connecticut, he feels that the duty of the Attorney-General is to support the hand of the Democratic President. Once appraised of the President's wishes, he makes it his object within limits to find legal means to carry through the President's wishes. It is significant that Mr. Stephens (at his own request, it is understood) has been excused from writing the Attorney-General's constitutional opinions on recent matters involving the New Deal.

Clears Up Mystery

This explanation clears up a recent mystery. When Mr. Cummings presented his latest opinion supporting legality of the Government's taking over the gold of the Federal Reserve Banks he cited the case of the Monongahela Navigation Company vs. United States. The opinion seemed to be conclusive.

But then came along Mr. Glass to show that only part of the opinion had been cited—and that part, oddly enough, which would support President Roosevelt's position. Mr. Glass remarked ironically that Mr. Cummings must have "inadvertently omitted" the remainder of the opinion which clouded the whole question.

Such is the position at present. The Supreme Court holds the secret as to whether this vital matter is constitutional, but the Supreme Court wont tell. Probably a constitutional amendment would be necessary to unlock the court's lips.

Warren Declares Prices Will Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

be revalued, Dr. Warren said, and would exert a steadying influence in America and elsewhere. The risk either of inflation or deflation would be limited. Thirty-four countries, he said, have tried to deflate and have failed of which the United States was the last. The United States made a "heroic effort," he said, but abandoned the effort when it became impossible to collect debts.

Benefits of Bill

"The benefits of the bill are as follows," Dr. Warren said.

"By cutting the gold content of the dollar, you can raise prices and all countries which have left gold have done this.

"By raising prices it becomes easier for the debtor to pay his debts. Business starts up. It becomes easier to pay taxes and all obligations.

"As business starts up, wages improve.

"The greatest benefit is to the home owner, the farmer and other debtors. It is of great benefit to holders of life insurance since the securities of the companies will be solvent.

"There is an immediate increase in the value of stocks and bonds. The creditor can once more collect debts."

Popular With Camera Men

The crush of flashlight photographers as Professor Warren, the first witness, appeared, was so great that 16 committee Senators present could at first neither see nor hear. When the confusion cleared, Dr. Warren began by explaining that the gold bill was of composite composition and that he had not personally drawn it. Senator Glass, chief opponent of the gold manipulation plan sat directly to his left, almost touching him.

Contrasting United States gold prices with English from February to December, Dr. Warren said the former have increased 56 per cent, and the British only 5 per cent. Meanwhile, the commodity price index in England, he said, rose from 91 in February, 1933, to 93 in November expressed in currency, while in the same period in the United States a similar price index rose from 69 to 94.

The price index in England for the same period, expressed in gold, he said, declined from 64 to 61, while the United States index declined from 69 to 59.

"By suspending the gold standard and raising the price of gold in September, 1931," Dr. Warren said, "England stopped the decline in prices. By raising the price of gold in 1933, prices in the United States were brought to the English level.

Gold Prices About Same

"Index numbers of prices in gold have been nearly identical in the two countries," he continued. "Prices in currency have differed about in proportion to differences in the price of gold."

Giving relative percentages of advance in United States prices between March and December, Dr. Warren said gold was 56 points above the March par in December; 25 industrial stocks had risen 76 per cent; 30 basic commodities 42 per cent; the labor index 18 per cent; prices paid to farmers 39 per cent; and the cost of living only 5 per cent by December, and "probbaly 6 per cept by the last of this month." He used these figures to bolster his contention that the whole cost of living is going up less rapidly than the return paid to labor, and farmers.

"The total value of all listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was $19,700,000,000 on March 1, 1933," he said, "while on Jan. 1, 1934, it was $35,094,000,000, or an increase of 68 per cent. In the same time there had been a decline in the dollar of 58 per cent." The total increase in all listed securities, stocks and bonds alike, was 35 per cent, or $16,000,000,000, he said.

Hurts Salaried Man

Senator William G. McAdoo asked if price changes did not injure the man on a salary or fixed income.

Dr. Warren said people getting the same wages as in 1928 are "far better off today," in purchasing power.

"Nobody but railroad presidents are getting the same salaries!" retorted Mr. Glass.

Dr. Warren acknowledged that the recent 5 or 6 per cent increase in living costs imposes a hardship for fixed incomes. Recovery depends on putting commodity prices up first, he contended, and following with wage increases, "not too long delayed."

"If either one gets far out of line, we're in trouble," he added.

The purpose of the bill was not to establish a commodity dollar, he thought.

"The world is in a period of monetary chaos," he said, "which has lasted for a number of years. The thing I suppose is desired is some measure of latitude in fixing the gold quantity of the dollar, since you do not know what is the right figure at the present, and if you did know, it might not be right later."

Dollar Inherently Strong

The dollar is inherently strong, he said, and "if we did not have our gold-purchasing policy I have no doubt the price would rise."

Asked if he did not think the United States would be "swamped" with gold if it fixed the price too low, Dr. Warren said the Treasury would not have to buy all the gold offered.

Defending his basic gold theory, Dr. Warren said that in a 75-year relationship, gold, divided by the amount of commodities, had equaled prices. There had been minor differences in "the waves," he said, "but sea level has remained about the same."

"There was nothing in the world gold supply after the war to justify a 50 per cent increase of prices," he said, "and when the artificial demand ceased, the prices crashed. There was but gold enough to maintain that cheap gold," he added.

After hearing Dr. Warren, the Senate Committee this afternoon heard half a dozen other witnesses, under the agreement reached last week to conclude open hearings today. Proposed amendments will be voted upon tomorrow in executive session. Administration leaders still hope to report the bill out Wednesday.

Federal Reserve Banks To Coöperate on Gold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Black said today governors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks had given "assurance of full cooperation" in the Government's huge financing program.

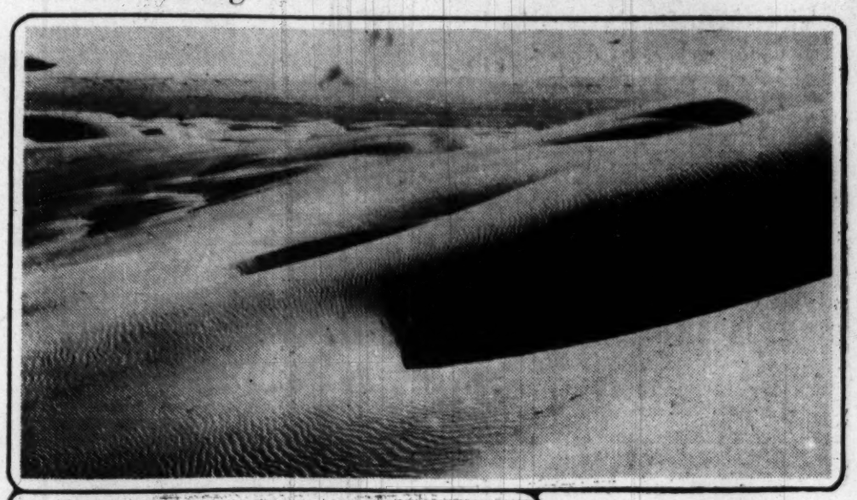
Mr. Black's statement to the press said:

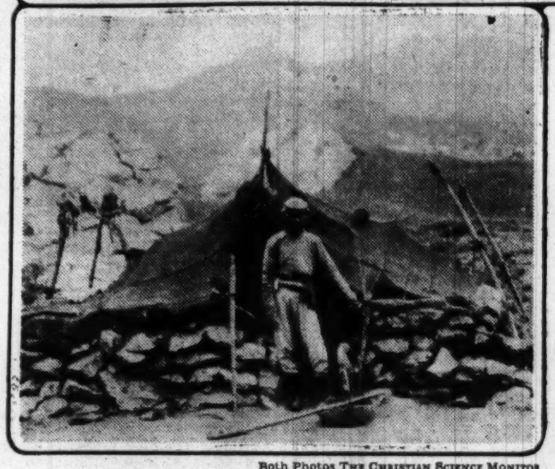
"A conference of the governors of the Reserve banks was held on Saturday.

"At this conference Secretary Morgenthau presented the immediate program of the Government's financing. The governors gave full consideration to this program and assurance of full coöperation in the success of the program was given by the governors."

Mr. Black did not indicate what machinery would be employed by the Reserve Banks in extending their aid to the sale of $10,000,000,000 of Government securities. Nor has Mr. Morgenthau announced the first step in this borrowing program to meet recovery costs.

Moving Mountains Tour Asia's Wastes





Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Sand Juggernauts in Motion

Above—Endless Sandscape Explored by Hörner Expedition. Below—Mountain Home of Felt and Stone, Tibetan Style.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The recent return to Peiping of Dr. Nils Hörner and Mr. Parker C. Chen, members of Dr. Sven Hedin's Sino-Swedish expedition, after spending three and a half years in the sandy vastness of Central Asia, has brought to light new and valuable information on one of the earth's least known tracts. Traces of the lost city of Edsina, that disappeared when the oasis on which it stood in Chinese Turkestan dried up, are among the important discoveries of the expedition, which further investigated the so-called wandering lakes in the Lob-nor region. The above views illustrate the type of country in which the explorers have been working.

Chile Adds An Island By Tardy Pen Scratch

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22 (AP)—Easter Island, one of the archæological mysteries of the Pacific, has been officially added to the Chilean national domain.

Back in 1888 Chile took possession of the island 2300 miles out in the Pacific Ocean from the Chilean port of Caldera, but a few days ago an inquisitive government official discovered it never had been placed in the official records, an act necessary to possession of title. The registry was made as quickly as possible, after which authorities in on the secret took a deep breath.

More than 500 enormous stone statues carved in bizarre human form and stone houses covered with drawings and hieroglyphics have been found on Easter Island.

Seat Declared Vacant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The House Elections Committee, which investigated the Kemp-Sanders contest over the sixth Louisiana Congressional District, recommended today that the seat be declared vacant.

Retiring of Araki In Japan Affects Militant Policies

Observers See Possibility of New Liberal Effort to Obtain Control

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Gen. Adao Araki, who in the eyes of the world personified the militant spirit with which the Japanese nation has been imbued in the last two years, relinquished the portfolio of Minister of War today and at least temporarily retired from the political stage.

Premier Saito, after futilely urging the bed-ridden war-lord to reconsider, accepted his resignation.

Afterward, the Premier acquiesced to the recommendation of members of an informal conference of high ranking military leaders that Gen. Senjuro Hayashi succeed General Araki. Gen. Jinza-Buro Mazaki, member of the Supreme War Council, was chosen to succeed General Hayashi as Inspector-General of Military Education.

It was considered too early today confidently to gauge the significance of the Cabinet change, but among Japanese political writers and non-Japanese military experts strong opinion prevailed that General Araki's retirement may be the signal for the long-suppressed liberal anti-militarist movement again to lift its head.

Further, they believed, it may mark the conclusion of a turbulent period likely to be known in Japanese history as the Araki era, coinciding with Japan's conquest of Manchuria, withdrawal from the League of Nations, two of the largest peace-time budgets in the Empire's history, recurrent periods of Japanese-American tension and ever-darkening Russo - Japanese war clouds.

Some writers believed that the War Minister—foreseeing a decline in the army clique's fortunes—seized this plausible opportunity to retire with his prestige unimpaired.

Other authorities pointed out that General Hayashi, while not likely to indulge in bellicose garrulity, with which his predecessor periodically excited world chancelleries, nevertheless is a grim soldier and a man of action.

Postal Saving System Has Profit of $2,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Reporting to Congress the Postal Savings system made a net profit of more than $2,000,000 last year, Postmaster General Farley has advised against putting the system in the checking account business as has been suggested.

He said postal savings was encouraging thrift and drawing money out of hiding. In the last three years, depositors increased by almost $2,000,000 and deposits by more than $1,000,000,000.

'Frozen Pack' for Vegetables And Fruit to Use Farm Surplus

Washington Experimental Plant to Continue Research Into Advanced Food Preservation; to Extend 'Fresh Fruit' Sale Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Green peas all the year round, refrigerated in small, handy containers and available at the corner grocer's, are so much nearer, as an everyday commodity, because of a recent decision of the United States Department of Agriculture to continue the Frozen Pack Laboratory located in this city.

Rumors that, as an economy measure, the laboratory might be discontinued brought protests from fruit growers and packers and cold storage interests in all parts of the country; for, because of the accessibility of a large variety of small fruits and vegetables the laboratory is situated in the Pacific Northwest, its findings are of value wherever men have a surplus of fresh fruit or vegetables to preserve.

The primary purpose of the laboratory as carried out by Mr. H. C. Diehl and Mr. J. A. Berry for the five years since its establishment, has been to perfect the preservation, by the frozen pack method, of fruits and vegetables in small containers. The barreling of fruit for cold storage has been in use for 30 years but individual packages are more recent.

Fifty different products have been successfully preserved for a year or more, in the laboratory, and many more are in the process of experimentation. The different varieties of berries, including luscious strawberries for fresh shortcake and blueberries for pies; the soft fruits such as plums, peaches, prunes and apricots; sauce and pie material such as rhubarb and grape; as well as such vegetables as peas, beans, corn, spinach, asparagus and kale have been preserved by freezing with reasonable if not complete satisfaction.

Frozen pack fruit must be treated as a perishable commodity and depends upon modern refrigeration in transport and marketing. It is in a different class from canned or products preserved in other ways. The theory is that products are less injurious and more like the natural product when preserved by cold than by heat.

It is not improbable that the housewife with perfected refrigeration may add to the open kettle and cold-pack method of canning the frozen pack method of preserving. Wives of the unemployed have already utilized available space in frozen pack plants for their household preserving.

D. & H. Veterans Elect

CARBONDALE, Penn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Only one change was made in the elected officers of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Veterans' Association at their annual meeting yesterday. Mr. H. G. Stephens of Albany, N. Y., was named as a vice-president.

SIGNIFICANT to the Thought

Appealing to the Eye

Chromium finish globe lamp completely girdled; has 12-inch shade of cream parchment paper featuring The Mother Church on one side and new Publishing House on the other in wood cut effect. Height, 17 inches.

$5 Complete

Shade alone also for bridge lamp, $3

Attractive and appropriate for office as well as home and an acceptable, different gift. Mail orders promptly filled, postage paid.

Clearance Sale Now in Progress

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FIRST!

AMOCO-GAS was the first special motor fuel—and it's still the first!

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Stop today at the Green Pump, convince yourself!

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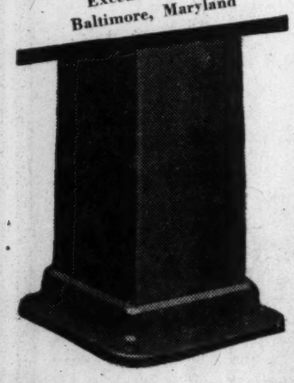

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CSM-84

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Name.....

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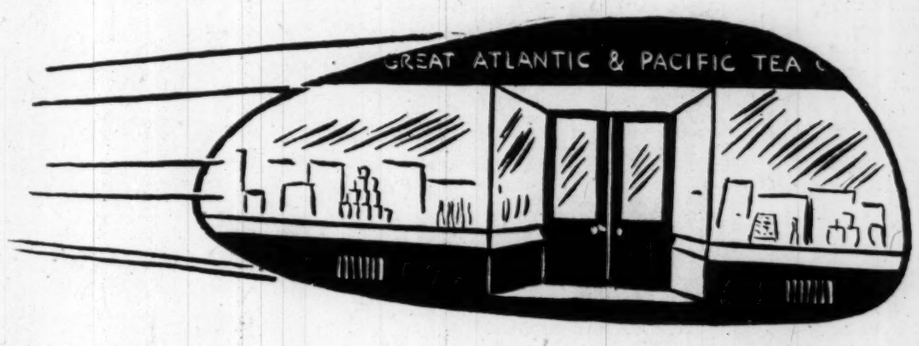


Streamlines in grocery Stores

These fellows in the automobile business aren't a second ahead of us with their new streamline models. We've been streamlining in our business for over seventy-four years.

The first automobile looked like a horse and buggy without the horse. That early carriage design served its purpose; but as motors became speedier, bodies had to be changed—until we have the streamlines of today, especially designed for high speed engines.

The first A&P store, going direct to producers for supplies, was an improvement on existing methods of retailing food, and it served the needs of its day. But we didn't stop there. We started streamlining immediately—adapting our business to the changing needs of our customers.

The modern A&P has all the rough corners of old-fashioned retailing rounded off. It is the latest model for bringing food from the farmer to you—smoothly, quickly, inexpensively.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Chicago Finds Library Music In Big Demand

Mrs. Eddy's Poems Added to Collection—Radio Encourages Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"I heard it on the radio last night and I want to see if I can learn it myself," say a number of new "customers" who have found their way to the music room of the Chicago Public Library, where librarians find their turnover of music about 40 or 50 per cent heavier than it was three years ago.

Of course, music students have used music from the library more freely during the depression to save buying it, but Miss Wilhelmina Timian, head of the department, believes the increased activity is a very definite indication of greater amateur interest in good music, due partly to the educational benefits of the radio.

While critics of the radio rage about what they consider to be harmful effects of "canned music," Miss Timian says her own observations indicate otherwise.

"We lend about 85,000 pieces or volumes of music a year now," she said, "which is about 40 or 50 per cent more than we did three years ago. The performance of any big piece of music on the radio, the same as the performance of a favorite opera during the opera season, immediately brings people into the library—many women and children. They want to see the scores, take them home, and learn them for themselves. There is nothing like being able to do a thing yourself for getting the most out of it."

If the demand was limited to the more popular music of the day, Miss Timian said, the indication would not be so significant. But, on the other hand, the local music library has none of the late music. It has not been able to buy anything for several years on account of the city's financial embarrassment, and it never really buys any music until it has aged sufficiently to prove itself worthy of a place in the library.

This does not mean, however, that borrowers are limited to the older classics. There is a good bit of modern music such as one hears frequently on programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra here. There is, for instance, some Ravel, some Stravinsky, some of Bela Bartok, as well as the piano works and symphonies of the old masters, the standard operas and oratorios, songs, string quartets, etc.

A recent addition to the library's collection of 20,000 pieces of sheet music and 8000 volumes is a group of poems by Mary Baker Eddy. Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, set to music. The 53 sheets of music in this collection include eight different titles. The music was furnished the library by the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Illinois.

According to the American Library Association here, music divisions exist in a number of large cities as well as in some smaller cities, too, and reports from several of them recently have indicated trends similar to the increased use of the Chicago music library. Milwaukee, for instance, has reported over a 100 per cent increase in activity of the music and art collection in the past year, while New York City and Los Angeles have also noted increased interest in use of music.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE LOVES OF CHARLES II" (Plymouth). Cornelia Otis Skinner's solo-drama. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). New musical romance held over for third week before moving to New York. 8:30.

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Lillian Gish in new comedy by Philip Barry. Not yet seen. 8:15.

Movies

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—Zane Grey's "Thundering Herd." Modern at 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Scollay at 10, 2, 5:15, 8:25.

METROPOLITAN—"All of Me," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and George Raft. Mary Pickford in person. 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"His Double Life." Picture based on Arnold Bennett's book, "Buried Alive." Cast headed by Roland Young and Lillian Gish. Produced by Arthur Hopkins, who presents Miss Gish in person at the Wilbur tonight. Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. Fenway at 2:19, 4:55, 7:31, 10:07.

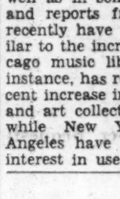
KEITH'S—"I Am Suzanne," with Lilian Harvey and Gene Raymond. Short film of the Piccoli. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—Doris Kenyon in person. Screen feature, "As Husbands Go." 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:15, 7:29, 10:36.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." Also "S. O. S. Iceberg." 2:20, 4:57, 7:35, 10:10.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady," with Clive Brook. 12:50, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

Other Events



BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Capt. John Trumbull talks about "Salem Square Riggers," after Dog Watch navigation class at 6:30. At 5 Rowes Wharf.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table. Concert by William Kahakalau and his Hawaiian Orchestra. 3 Joy Street. 8.

BOSTON TEACHERS' CLUB—Dr. Charles H. Tozier gives illustrated lecture, using natural color slides made by his own process, on "Masterpieces of Nature and the Butchart Gardens of Victoria." Hotel Bellevue. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Beethoven Cycle concert. In Symphony Hall. 3.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance, "English Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge lectures on "Shakespeare's Fools and Clowns." 5.

ZONTA CLUB—"The Judge Baker Foundation and Its Place in the Community." Lecture by Mr. James D. Brouner. 6:30.

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Three-day session opens with address by Prof. Rupert Emerson, of Harvard, on "Nationalism in International Relations," at 2:30. At 3:30 Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard, will speak on "The Paradox of German Foreign Policy." In Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Britain's Indian Policy Denounced By Paramanandam

Good-Will Forum Told Gandhi's Successor Is Selected

India an independent state, with a seat at Geneva, equal armaments with other powers of corresponding size, and no princes, is the aim of Mahatma Gandhi and other Communist leaders, according to Mr. Finney Paramanandam, who is now in Boston combining two years' study at Boston University School of Theology with public discussions of the political situation in his native land.

Declaring himself to be a Christian, son of a converted Brahman who is now a minister in Madras, he addressed the "Good Will Forum" group at the Morgan Memorial yesterday morning, outlining the hopes for international peace entertained by the Mahatma and his followers. The policy of nonviolent resistance, said Mr. Paramanandam, in an interview which followed, confines itself to the present.

When the socialistic government for which the Communists of India are working has been achieved Gandhi, he believes, will favor armament for defense, a thing which is now entirely in the hands of the British. Gandhi, with whom he has been closely associated for a number of years, along with other native students who have become his disciples, has not by any means accepted Christianity, as such, he explained, although he reads the Bible and uses quotations which coincide with his cause.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, extreme Nationalist leader, of Allahabad, Mr. Paramanandam told the Monitor representative, is being prepared to carry on the work of Gandhi should the latter's activity cease.

Educated at the University of Calcutta, Mr. Paramanandam voiced the feelings of a large part of the youth of India. He has traveled considerably in his native country and has taken a passive part in several political riots. At the Forum he vigorously denounced Great Britain's policy in India and praised the United States for sympathizing with his fellow countrymen.

The princes of India, he stated, in response to a question from the floor, supported the British Government because they knew that in a socialist state there would be no princes, and for the present they were enjoying British protection.

To the question why American missionaries came back declaring that their lives would not be safe in India were it not for the British, he had no definite answer.

"Who makes possible education in India? Do not the British do many wonderful things for their subjects?" was asked, after the speaker had made a particularly sweeping denial of all claims of British aid. The questioner continued after a pause: "I am a British subject myself. I understand, I think, British treatment. The British do many fine and helpful things." He was a Negro, from Jamaica.

Motion Pictures

The Ineffable Presence

Whatever its historical inaccuracies, "Queen Christina," which had its New England première at the Majestic Theater Saturday evening, is a handsome picture. The beautiful settings have the feel of old Sweden, in the furnishings of interiors and in the lovely landscapes. One can forgive the occasional dabs of artifice as in the scene at the port, with its painted-back-drop effect. Mr. Rouben Mamoulian has composed his pictures and orchestrated his crowds with an active cinema consciousness. The dialogue, in Mr. S. N. Behrman's hands, is sparse and true and often poetic without undue florescence. The musical commentary is unobstrusive.

Soaring above these minor pleasures is the ineffable presence of Miss Greta Garbo's Queen—her art more enspelling than ever. Strong and slim in boyish costume, dignified and womanly in court regalia, the lights and shades of emotion glimmering intangibly across her features, or delicately articulated in bodily movement, for every enthralling second of her appearance she excludes all other considerations. Unforgettable are the silent denotations of ecstasy as she memorizes in caressing detail the inn room that she believes has held her love. Unforgettable the last view of her at the ship's prow, the exaltation of her grief held in a prolonged close-up without the wink of an eyelash. Her best moments are the silent ones, notwithstanding the ensnarement of her eloquent voice.

Like many of the great heroines of classic fiction, Miss Garbo's Queen is provided with a hero unworthy of her. Incomprehensible is the choice of Mr. John Gilbert to play opposite an artist of Miss Garbo's rank. As the Spanish envoy who brings the interpolated romance, he has little to offer—neither romantic bearing nor distinction of utterance. To get into the feeling of their scenes together, one has to mentally idealize him, as one feels the actress herself must have done. Mr. Ian Keith as a former lover is far more understandable. A nameless peasant, stepping out from the crowd for a brief speech, galvanizes his single moment as Mr. Gilbert fails to do in the whole of a full running part.

Mr. C. Aubrey-Smith strikes a Kurvenal likeness in Christina's valet. Mr. Lewis Stone as her chancellor and Mr. Reginald Owen as Charles Gustavus, her successor to the throne, though rather given to reciting their lines, adapt themselves skillfully to their surroundings.

Sauce Piquante

In the third of her American screen appearances, "I Am Suzanne," at the RKO Keith Theater, Miss Lilian Harvey begins to come into her own. She dances more, hops and flutters less, and betrays her native intelligence under the mask of the rather witless girl she is as usual called upon represent.

Closely rivaling and sometimes surpassing the piquant continental actress are the charming Little People or Piccoli of Signor Podrecca. The scene of Suzanne's dream, in which she is tried by a court of puppets for shooting one of them, her own model, through the heart, is just what the movie doctor ordered. Motion pictures, next to puppetry, being the ideal home of fantasy, when they are combined the effect is inimitable. That sequence is the highlight of the picture. A closing sequence, combining puppets with humans, fails dismally for the combination.

Suzanne is a spritely dancer, exploited by a sinister manager who calls himself the Baron, admirably played by Mr. Leslie Banks. A mistake in casting is the appointment of Mr. Gene Raymond as the chief puppeteer of the Italian troupe and aspirant for Suzanne's heart. This comely and likable chap who fits so well into the average American picture, and who shone with a golden light in the noteworthy "Zoo in Budapest," is out of place amid his continental associates.

"I Am Suzanne" has an almost-bloom of charm. It is prevented by one or two of Hollywood's erring little ways from being the perfect thing of its kind it might have been.

M. L.

As Filmings Go

At the Keith Boston the new film is a screen version of Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go." It suffers the usual fate of such transpositions: it is inferior in every respect to the stage production. The director (Hamilton McFadden) has paid Miss Crothers the compliment of following carefully her play, but in doing so he has overlooked the possibilities peculiar to his medium. The story, in other words, is not told cinematically. When Mr. McFadden does make use of his camera, he underestimates its potentialities. When the lens traces the progress of a character from one room of a house to another, through doors and up and down staircases it is not giving us visual flow; it is merely wasting time, because this progress has no dramatic significance, adds nothing to the visualization of the drama. The director has not been much aided by his actors, either, except for Mr. Warner Baxter, who is a rather likable husband. Miss Helen Vinson is the wife, Miss Catherine Doucet the widow, Mr. G. P. Huntley Jr. the Ronny, Mr. Warner Oland the "Hippy," and Miss Eleanor Lynn the Sally. On the stage Miss Doris Kenyon makes a personal appearance.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N E. Agriculture	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club	popular program.	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz	Cosmopolitans	Reis and Dunn
6:00	Radio Camera Club	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	skits; music	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News and Twilight	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Hour	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Trio Romantique	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Music; finance talk
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Organ recital
7:45	Radio Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra	Studio recital
8:15	soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"As I See It"
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon.	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch.	program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Benchley; music	Organ recital
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music
9:45	edy program	Hugh B. Dobbs	loist: sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	NRA speaker	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital	ists; orchestra	Russian program	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	"K-7," secret serv-	Local dance music.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	ice sketch	Reports; news	Evan Evans; New
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	World Orchestra.
11:15	Chicago Opera Com-	Weems Orchestra.	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	pany; Rimsky-Korsa-	William Scotti and	Abe Lyman and	Sign off
11:45	koff's "Le Coq D'Or".	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Tosca Tolces, piano soloist.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, "Easy Aces," comedy sketch.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; Geography—Trip to Jugoslavia.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Russian Composers' program.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WNAC, "Whither Britain?" The Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, Cheerio's Musical Mosaics; readings and music.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Renovating Local Administration," speakers' program.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues; "The Mikado Murders," mystery sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, "Keyboard Fantasies": Frances Johnson and Donald Van Wart.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas," speaker program.
8:45 WAAB, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; concert band.
9:30 WBZ, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch; music.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
11:30 WNAC, Annual press frolic of the Boston Newspaper Guild, from Copley-Plaza Hotel; stage, screen and radio stars; Linus Travers, announcer.

Boston Snapshots

A Turban and a Violin—With turban denoting family status in India, and horn-rimmed spectacles suggesting collegiate studies in Boston, Mr. Finney Paramanandam rose to address the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club on Sunday evening. Mahatma Gandhi's friend and ardent disciple, he pictured the Mahatma's campaign of nonviolent resistance as the one bright spot in a war-clouded world. In discussing British maintenance of peace and comparative order in India, he was concerned mainly with the tactless behavior of the Calcutta police in several famous instances.

Pointing out the difficulty of attaining real Indian unity, he explained that the 350,000,000 people of the country are divided into numerous religious bodies including the Muhammadans, Christians, Zoroastrians and the Hindus—the latter comprising about two-thirds of the population. In addition to racial and social barriers within these divisions, he said, the Christian and Hindu groups are further divided by the rigid caste system—against which the Mahatma is pitting his strength and influence now.

Following the talk, Mr. Einar Hansen, first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played several numbers—and the chairman remarked on the unifying influence of music, whose beauty appeals to people of all races, nationalities and creeds. We did seem to notice, however, a certain absent expression on the faces of some students, probably accustomed to the different harmonies of the Oriental quarter-toned scale.

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Soup and Memories—"I've got something to show you," said Mr. F. J. Moss of the Volunteers of America, as he drew out his pocketbook and extracted something from it. At first sight it was nothing more than a rather elderly coin—an 1854 quarter, to be exact. On turning it over, however, we found that the other side had been polished and an inscription read—"Baby, born December 9, died December 12, 1894."

"We found it among the money taken in at our Penny Lunch at 25 Brattle Street," Mr. Moss explained. "It must have been the very last coin in someone's pocket."

★ ★ ★

Hurrying to Skate—We stood for a few minutes last night on the little suspension bridge in the Public Garden under which the swan boats move majestically on hot summer days. Now we see skating boys and girls shoot through at top speed to the accompaniment of gleeful shouts that would startle the captains of the boats into new speed records if they were heard in the summer. All around, through the bare trees, the glow of high electric signs spreads like an imitation of the northern lights. Above them all, the Herald's flaming newsboy seems to be rushing post haste, out of the sky to join in the fun.

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Open Spaces—To forget the chill of wintry winds we can recommend

no better plan than to step into the Twentieth Century Club, as we did on Sunday, and gaze upon the Arizona desert pictures which are being exhibited by Mr. Sidney Johnson. Above the hot ground, with its tall cacti silhouetted against purple mountains in the distance, beautiful colors float in warmly dreamy skies. To anyone whose longings for "the great open spaces" are stirred by these pictures, we might also point out that the hero of a Zane Grey story is galloping across two downtown screens this week.

Music

Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler played the violin again in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience which might have been larger, but could hardly have been more appreciative. His program was made up of Beethoven's C minor Sonata, op. 30, No. 2; Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone; Beethoven's Romance in F, and smaller pieces. Mr. Carl Lamson as usual collaborated with the violinist in the Beethoven sonata and provided the accompaniments for the other items.

The Beethoven sonata came to stirring performance, with fine balance of parts and musical understanding between the artists. The Bach Adagio was played exquisitely, and if there was some doubtful intonation in the Fugue and a few instances of imperfect bowing elsewhere, these were of small consequence in the total impression of musical mastery. The lesser items were played with the unexampled Kreisler charm and taste. The audience lingered at the close for the customary after-recital.

L. A. S.

Metropolitan Opera Coming

Arrangements have been completed for a visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company to Boston, the first week in April. The season will be under the auspices of the Boston Opera Association, which sponsored the Chicago Civic Opera Company's visits for 10 seasons. The Metropolitan company will come to Boston immediately after the close of its New York season, with leading artists, conductors, orchestra and chorus.

The artists will include Mmes. Bori, Pons, Rethberg and Leider and Messrs. Johnson, Tibbett, Martinelli, Martini and Schorr. The conductors will include Messrs. Bodanzky and Serafin. Offices will be opened by the Opera Association about March 1, at 234 Boylston Street.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, third concert of the Beethoven Cycle by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, in Brown Hall, concert by the New England Conservatory String Quartet.

Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, concert by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch of pieces for two pianos.

Thursday evening, Jan. 25, at Jordan Hall, recital by Rulon Y. Robison, tenor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 26 and 27, in Symphony Hall, fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Jan. 27, in Symphony Hall, second "Morning Varieties" program.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, in Jordan Hall, recital by Nikolai Orloff.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, in Jordan Hall, sixth concert in the series by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, in the Statler Hotel, fourth morning musicale, Mme. Maria Jeritza and Albert Spalding.

CWA Slash Affects Few in Bay State Bartlett Indicates

Confidence that Congress will grant the President's request for funds with which to extend operation of the CWA beyond Feb. 15 spurred efforts in Massachusetts today to maintain efficient operation under temporary orders slashing working hours and wages.

Denying rumors of his intention to resign, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, state chairman of the Civil Works Board, returned to his duties today after a three-day rest, and indicated that a minimum of wage earners on the CWA rolls in Massachusetts would be affected immediately, if at all, by the shift of plans from Washington.

A small proportion of the 4456 projects under way in the State, it was advised at the CWA headquarters, will be completed before Feb. 15, and those are in small towns involving but 15 to 20 men in each case. Investigations in Everett, Chelsea, Revere and other cities, in response to charges of irregularities in job assignments continued today, with action expected momentarily in regard to findings in Revere.

Charges by Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, that federal officials and investigators were responsible for a confused state of affairs in state administration of the CWA, were met with silence from all quarters directly connected with federal activities here. Mr. Hurley's comments were frequently interpreted elsewhere as a step in his bid for recognition in the coming gubernatorial campaign.

Mackaness Gives Dialect Readings

Mr. Hugh J. C. Mackaness, the English literary interpreter, carried his small but thoroughly attuned Saturday morning audience beyond the walls of Jordan Hall to the mountains of Kentucky, the moors of Scotland, the rolling downs of Devon, Hampstead Heath, a mining town in Yorkshire, and the deep, unfathomable depths of "The Forsaken Merman," all in a two hours' reading, which proved far too brief for those who were fortunate enough to hear him.

His program was both artistic and educational and certainly corroborated his statement that the public will appreciate the finer things when it receives the opportunity to get acquainted with them. In his introductory remarks Mr. Mackaness referred to the invention of language as "one thing which distinguishes man from the lower orders," and added, "When we contemplate the daily papers which, with all the wonders of this world, can find nothing for their front pages, day after day, but disgusting details of criminality from the gutters of humanity, we find a tremendously powerful argument for the study of our language."

He read poetry and one prose selection clearly, intelligibly, using his rich, musical voice with fine coloring. His dialect pieces were definitely local and sympathetically interpreted.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with snow or rain and warmer tonight; temperatures will rise above freezing; Tuesday rain and warmer with temperatures near 40; moderate to fresh east to south winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, changing to rain late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday rain and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east shifting to south winds, probably becoming strong Tuesday, and overcast weather, with snow over north and snow or rain over south portions tonight; Tuesday rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	25	New York	34	46
Chicago	48	54	Norfolk, Va.	46	52
Helena, Mont.	34	46	Philadelphia	36	42
Jacksonville	56	58	St. Louis	50	52
Kansas City	52	54	St. Paul	40	42
Los Angeles	56	72	San Francisco	50	58
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Washington	36	54
New Orleans	52	66			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 22.
B—Maximum Jan. 21.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Which?

Some criticism has developed to the effect that Mr. Charles Hurley, State Treasurer, has sought to capitalize his service on the State Civil Works Board to promote his political career. He substantially announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor in a Springfield speech, supposedly concerned with the CWA.

There are murmurs against both Mr. Joseph B. Bartlett and Mr. Charles Hurley on this same score. Probably the Republicans will accuse either candidate if he leads the Democratic cohorts of using the CWA for his political advantage.

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But it's necessary to make a distinction. Political preferment should and usually does come through efficient public service. A man is to be condemned, if, while serving the public, especially in an emergency, he seeks in every way to exploit his personal position. But if an official renders high service to the public, which accordingly drafts him to serve in a still higher capacity, that is another matter. The distinction seems to be that the promotion should come from an appreciative public, not from the man himself who thinks the public should be appreciative.

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G. O. P. Soirée

Gynosure of political eyes today is the soirée of the Republican Club of Massachusetts being held in Boston. Its president, Maj. Judson Hannigan, who has been attacked by irate Republican tongues, may find himself battling for his office. The nomination committee has nominated him for his fourth consecutive term, but much water has rolled under the bridge since then with the result that Major Hannigan may be repudiated in favor of Mr. George R. Stobbs, ex-congressman from Worcester.

★ ★ ★

Under the bridge particularly has gone that now historical suggestion of Major Hannigan that Republicans vote for Senator Walsh in the coming November election. Republicans who had stamped their foot more than once at the independence of the Major, may have found this straw or whole bale of hay what was needed to break the back of their patience. It has been suggested that the Major might himself repudiate the nomination committee's panel and call for nominations from the floor, so noted are his militant qualities.

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Let It Be Recorded

At the same time Mr. Robert Washburn will swing the gavel for an important meeting of the Roosevelt Club, of which he is president and practically the savior, for did he not rush into the breach and offer to do battle with Senator Walsh? He did, and all the Republicans appreciate it, and will record it in the history of the "Grand Old Party."

It is not at all inconceivable that there might develop later a Washburn Club and as the Roosevelt Club commemorates the redoubtable "trust buster" so the Washburn Club might commemorate the "Walsh buster"—that is, optimistically speaking.

Chief speaker will be the political sphinx, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, who is expected to announce his candidacy for the lieutenant-governorship at the Middlesex Club Dinner next month. In the meantime self-appointed nomination committees are naming him for Governor, Treasurer and opponent of Walsh. And all reports are that he is the type of a man that a party with its back to the wall may well whoop up.

R. M. B.

Islesboro Voters Reject Summer Ferry to Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLESBORO, Maine, Jan. 22—Voters of Islesboro have rejected the proposal to subsidize a boat to ply between Dark Harbor and the mainland during the summer season of 1934.

This service was asked for by Dark Harbor summer colonists, who have been given such service until last summer, the town subsidizing a boat after the Maine Central Railroad withdrew its train boat. The colonists feel they are entitled to such service since they pay the major part of the town's taxes and ask little else in return.

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Battle to Dominate Democracy In New York State Aggravated By Change of Boss in Brooklyn

Anti-Tammany Forces Expected to Get Together on Choice of Successor to Chief Curry With Sudden Passing of McCooey

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The political mapmakers here today are drawing a new chart for the downstate Democracy, following the sudden passing of Mr. John Henry McCooey, veteran leader of Kings County and ally of Tammany Chief John F. Curry, yesterday.

True to their organization traditions, the work of these cartographers is aimed first and last at the retention not only of the Manhattan terrain of the Tammany dynasty, but the whole of the city's five boroughs wherein lies the power to dominate politics in the Empire State.

Mr. McCooey's passing is big with portent for the leader of the Wigwam, around whom one of the biggest fights in the history of the organization is raging. It means, too, that the link that bound today with yesterday in the New York City Democracy is severed far more conclusively than if it had been done by the men who sought to sever it in their drive to depose Chief Curry.

Always Loyal to Curry

On the McCooey loyalty rested the Tammany leader's main dependence in preserving a balance of power in a city where Manhattan ranks third in size today among the five boroughs. Mr. McCooey had the biggest voting unit, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, only Roosevelt Democrat of the city's five organization bosses and whose demesne is Bronx County, the second.

In the last election, the Bronx leader broke away from the old alliance, and today he is striving with might and main to put the Wigwam in hands amenable to the Roosevelt forces. The difficulty has been to set up a stronger political organization than that of the Tammany leader—an objective which the ending of the McCooey reign is seen to aid enormously.

Thus, to Tammany Hall, Mr. McCooey's passing is of prime significance.

The Brooklyn boss was known to politicians from coast to coast and, like all the notable figures in the two major political parties, he grew old in politics.

Mr. McCooey had his first city job at the hands of Richard Croker, and New York State has not produced a man more conversant than he with the topography of that political world that came into flower with the Ulysses S. Grant Administration and carried down in an almost unbroken line to the advent of the "New Deal."

Friends as well as political allies, he and Chief Curry saw eye-to-eye the system that bears the Tammany label, not only as it related to local suzerainty but in state and national affairs. The Curry policies in all these fields recently served to cut off his braves from the streams of patronage, and the Tammany Chief's Kings County ally was inevitably included in the anti-Curry drive to encircle the Tiger and starve it until Mr. Curry's resignation would be forced.

Immediately the lines for this objective were drawn, developments followed fast and furious, and there came insurgency by the regulars in both Manhattan and Kings, sequent on which came the heaviest defeat of Mr. Cooey's whole political career. This was in the last mayoralty election, when, with the democracy split wide open over the raising of the Joseph V. McKee Recovery Party banner by Mr. Flynn in opposition to the regular ticket, Fusion carried every borough. No worse blow could have been dealt the veteran boss, who first and last was an Organization Democrat.

He took it, however, in a way that was characteristic of men of his political school, and with Boss Curry settled down to wait the passing of another reform interregnum, meanwhile trying to win back the errant leaders.

Roosevelt Acts to Get German Debt Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

actual outlay of only about $60,000,000.

Nevertheless, as Dr. Schacht pleads inability to get foreign exchange to meet interest payments, he is reminded that this $60,000,000 would have met all outstanding current indebtedness. By these financial manœuvers, the Reichsbank chief—whose reputation as a man of iron was made at The Hague reparations conferences—has taken a big slice out of his overhanging debt. With this purpose there is no quarrel, except when the cut is at the expense of American investors.

Aids Own Exporter

And, as a neat little side show, Dr. Schacht gives his own exporters a share. He permits them to buy back from the Gold Discount Bank the scrip redeemed there by foreign bondholders, which they get at around 57½ per cent, redeem for 100 per cent in marks, and thus acquire a generous margin of 42½ per cent to use to cut down their export prices.

Holland and Switzerland were easily able to bring pressure on Germany because they were large customers of the Reich; Britain also buys more than it sells there; but the United States sells more than it buys. There are no German credits in New York which can be impounded. Therefore, the only American reprisal lies in diplomatic threats and a possible increase of tariff on German goods. But this would violate most-favored-nation clauses, although an alleged prior German violation in its payments might furnish an excuse.

Difficulties are rampant, but if Great Britain makes any headway in its protests, the United States should benefit also. Dr. Schacht cannot long continue discriminating between different creditors, it is thought, although his redoubtability as a financial negotiator is apprehended.

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Echoes of a Week-End in New Hampshire

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes On and Off the B. & M. Snow Train

Upper Picture—Winter Sport Fans Join in Song While en Route to Land of Snow and Ice to the Accompaniment of a Wheezing Harmonica. Lower—Group of Snow Train Enthusiasts Getting Ready for a Tramp Through the Woods.

Old Mount Washington Grins As Sport Fans Roll in the Snow

Skiing, Snowshoeing, Tobogganing and Just Plain Sliding Items on Program of B. & M. Week-End Party at Littleton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H., Jan. 22—An old-fashioned winter in a typical New Hampshire village! That's just what this little town, nestled in the very shadows of New England's highest peaks, portrayed to the 150 sport enthusiasts who invaded its snowclad hills last week-end on one of the Boston & Maine snow trains.

At this time of year inhabitants hereabouts have usually "denned up" for the long winter months. But 'tis said that early Saturday afternoon signs of an early awakening were evident. Folks began to come out from hibernation. Every home began to hum and buzz like a beehive. Smoke curled more than ever from chimney tops as doughnuts and other appetizing foods sizzled on the stove. Gay colored lights were strung the length of the main street, while many other similar decorations graced the various stores.

And all afternoon these gracious town folks were busily preparing to welcome their city friends with the genial hospitality for which they are noted.

But wait. Perhaps the reader has never been on one of these snow train frolics. Well, come then, join the rest, and get ready to board the newspaper snow train.

All Colors Are Here

All have gathered at the North Station. And here is a scene worth traveling far to see reds—greens—blues—yellows . . . every color of the rainbow shown in pants, caps, stockings and coats . . . skis, snowshoes and skates are carried awkwardly but good-naturedly by these exuberant sport lovers. Then into the train . . . more happy greetings, . . . old friends meet . . . new friends made.

Soon the train starts its long journey. Regardless of the many hours of travel it is as so many minutes, for the occupants of the car furnish all kinds of amusing entertainment. A group of young people immediately get together and sing all of the latest songs, accompanied by a chap who blows with billowed cheeks on a wheezing harmonica. On the other side two girls are busily waxing and preparing their skis. Laughter rings continually throughout the car and even the hardened conductors are forced to smile at the happy group.

It is dark when the "Special" chugs into Littleton, but on the station platform the townsfolk have gathered to welcome their week-end guests. There are pungs, trucks and every kind of a winter conveyance for adequate transportation. Some even scorn these and buckle on their skis or snowshoes and set off for the town.

The villagers have outdone themselves. Sleigh rides are planned. Sugar'en off parties are held in the Community House. Skating at an illuminated rink and as the finale of that evening a dance was held and the snow train queen chosen.

Jolly Groups Gather

Early the next morning the streets and byways were again witnesses of jolly groups. Many went to Remick Park and made use of the fine toboggan chute. Others set off on skis over trails which were in excellent condition. Still more went over to Franconia Notch, where the Old Man of the Mountain keeps his lonely winter vigil, and enjoyed the many trails opened for skiing and snowshoeing.

Late in the afternoon groups of happy but weary skiers and snowshoers begin to drift in from their long trek through the woods. Some are plastered from head to foot with snow where they had taken a good-natured tumble into its flaky softness. But they didn't mind. It was all in fun.

Finally the last of the stragglers are on board. The townsfolk have again gathered at the station to bid farewell. Everyone settles comfortably for the long ride home. From various sections in the cars songs softly drift down the aisle. Gradually they increase. All take part. The engine whistles. The conductor shouts "All 'Board." The folks on the platform wave farewell until another time. The train pulls slowly away.

Book Restoration Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A Rappahannock County deed book, dating from 1656 to 1665, will be restored by the Virginia Daughters of the Revolution, it was decided at a recent meeting of the board of managers. The annual state convention will be held at Roanoke in March with the Mary Lynn Lewis, Nancy Fleming and Fort Lewis chapters as hostesses.

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National Income Shows Decrease Of $32,000,000,000

Washington Reports Afford Means of Estimating Federal Revenue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—National income distributed to individuals throughout the United States fell from $81,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000 in the four years from 1929 to 1932, according to estimates announced today and sent to the Senate at its request by the Department of Commerce.

This 40 per cent drop was revealed in one of the most extensive studies of national incomes ever made. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce cooperated for a year with the National Bureau of Economic Research in the survey which also showed a 54 per cent shrinkage from $83,000,000,000 to $38,000,000,000 in production income for the same period.

"These estimates," Dr. Willard L. Thorpe, bureau chief, declared, "are of basic importance to the development of programs of taxations of industries and individuals and are fundamental to the planning of broad economic readjustments, as well as of orderly development within industries."

The income distributed by industries in 1929 was less than that produced by about $2,000,000,000, with this amount retained by corporate and individual enterprises. In the three following years, however, the amount distributed exceeded the amount produced. In 1932, the withdrawal of income exceeded income produced by $10,600,000,000, with a heavy drain on previously accumulated assets and surpluses.

"Wages have suffered the most severely in the general decline since 1929, with a fall-off of 60 per cent in those industries in which it was possible to segregate this item," the report says.

"Salaries dropped 40 per cent, much less rapidly than wages, with the most severe curtailment occurring in 1932." In 1929 labor income amounted to about $53,000,000,000 or 65 per cent of the total distributed income.

Income distributed by agriculture dropped from $6,341,000,000 in 1929 to $3,442,000,000 in 1932. In mining the drop was from $2,123,000,000 in 1929 to $851,000,000 in 1932. The figures for manufacturing were $18,157,000,000 in 1929 and $8,373,000,000 in 1932, while income paid out by construction decreased from $3,135,000,000 in 1928 to $854,000,000 in 1932.

Income paid out by the transportation industry, $6,670,000,000 in 1929 and $4,021,000,000 in 1932.

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Mussolini Backs Austrian Entity, Opposing Hitler

Suvich's Vienna Visit Points to Danubian Realignment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 22—Italy now appears to have definitely thrown its weight—a factor which will likely be decisive—against Germany's endeavor to absorb Austria.

This has been made clear during the three day visit here of the Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich. The position taken by Mussolini is one of the pivotal points in the Dollfuss-Hitlerite controversy. Italy holds the key to the situation. If it tolerated the Hitlerite contention, Germany then could have the "Anschluss." Premier Benito Mussolini, however, is today pictured in the rôle of supporter of Austrian independence.

In his declarations here before leaving for Rome Signor Suvich stressed the view that in order to fulfill its historical mission Austria must be assured normal conditions of independence and tranquillity. He also said that a better economic situation will soon be created in Austria if political circumstances are improved. He concluded by expressing the hope that such improvement shall be effected as soon as possible. These words are interpreted here as directed against the Hiter Government and the German Reich and are held to constitute a solemn public warning that Premier Mussolini unreservedly disapproves of the campaign of violence which the German National Socialists are carrying on against Austria.

Reign of Terror

Since New Year's a wave of "Hitlerism Terror" has swept over this country and public buildings, state property and houses of officials have been made objects of numerous bomb attacks. At the same time attempts have been made to distribute Hitlerite leaflets and symbols. Outstanding Heimwehr leaders have been discovered negotiating with local National Socialist chiefs for concerted action designed to overthrow the Dollfuss Government. At the very height of a widely spread campaign aided by explosive material coming from the Reich, a number of Government supporters went over into the enemies' camp.

Chancellor Dollfuss reacted vigorously against this plot. He appealed to the whole nation, including workers, to rally to the defense of Austrian independence and threatened to bring the case before an international forum.

The Suvich visit immediately followed these events. His resounding declarations, supported as they have been by sympathetic statements from the French Foreign Minister at Paris and the British Foreign Minister in London, have appreciably strengthened the hand of the Austrian dictator and helped him to remain master of the situation.

Friendly Attitude

Premier Mussolini's spokesman, besides giving assurance that Italy demands tranquillity and continued independence for Austria, touched also other points. He discussed plans for increasing Austria's trade with Italy and for facilitaing Austria's use of Trieste as a port for foreign commerce.

Measures were likewise considered for strengthening and widening the relations between Austria and Hungary. Such a rapprochement would in one sense serve to offset the power of the Little Entente. On the other hand, recent events are tending to bring Italy and the Little Entente countries closer together and it is certain that Il Duce would favor economic coöperation among all the Danubian states and their neighbors.

New Alignment

Many observers consider the conference of the Little Entente being held at Zagreb today as a counterblast to the Suvich visit to Vienna. But it is no less true that the increasing power of Hitlerism has brought Italy and certain of the Little Entente powers closer together.

The Third Reich has thus caused a change in the international alignment over a wide front.

Local National Socialists, recognizing this fact, have made repeated efforts publicly to protest against Mussolini's envoy during his visits here. Socialists also came out with a drastic article against him in their organ, Arbeiter Zeitung, because of which that journal has been forbidden for two months.

Italy Offers Port

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Austria May Use Trieste

Outcome of Present Friendly Negotiations May Give Use of Its Old Port to Austria, Now Cut Off From the Adriatic.

Supreme Court Holds Richmond Company Must Pay Lynchburg

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The license tax imposed by Lynchburg, Va., on the National Linen Service Corporation, trading as the Richmond Linen Supply Company, was sustained today by the Supreme Court.

The company contended the tax discriminated against it in favor of competitors who had their laundry and dry cleaning work done in Lynchburg.

The court affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Willie Peterson, Negro of Birmingham, Ala., under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Augusta Williams, prominent society girl of that city, was denied a review today by the Supreme Court. The execution was stayed to permit the high court to decide whether it would review the case.

Peterson contended the trial was so unfair and partial as to deprive him of constitutional rights.

William Downey and John F. Gallagher, held in Boston, Mass., for extradition to New York for trial on the charge of larency, were denied a review by the Supreme Court today of the action of the First Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to release them from arrest.

Universities Get Bequests

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The late Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, in her will filed for probate recently, bequeathed $20,000 each to Princeton and Yale Universities.

RFC Continuing Another Year By President's Action

But Chairman Is Warned Not to Draw Over $500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will continue in operation for another year at least, but its unlimited lending powers will end next July 1.

President Roosevelt made known last night that he had signed the bill extending the life of the corporation to Feb. 1, 1935.

In a letter to Mr. Jesse Jones, RFC chairman, he added, however, that withdrawals from the Treasury should be limited to $500,000,000 except on executive order. The bill provided an increase of borrowing limit of the corporation by $850,000,000.

The letter said:

"It is noted," the letter says, "that the bill does not confine the payments on account of commitments and agreements entered into by the corporation to the period ending Feb. 1, 1935, but provides for payments over a period of one year after the date of such commitments and agreements.

"In order to confine all additional expenditures required to be made in 1935, which were not expressly provided for in the budget, to the amount indicated in my budget message, I find it necessary to advise you that my approval of this bill is given with the distinct understanding that the cash withdrawals from the Treasury by the corporation for the fiscal year 1935, including any debentures issued for the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes of banks, and exclusive of the funds which you may be called upon to allocate to other agencies of the Government as provided by law, will not, without my prior approval, exceed the sum of $500,000,000, and that no commitments or agreements shall be made so that expenditures may be made thereon after June 30, 1935. Your estimates of repayments for the fiscal year 1935 indicate that this total authorizes expenditure of $500,000,000 may for the most part be made out of repayments."

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In the newly enlarged House Linen Department at Harvey Nichols' you will find only the best—fine linens that have supplied the proudest homes in the kingdom for over a century—and now so attractively priced as to be within the reach of all.
Damask Tablecloths
You will like the subtle gleam of these fine white tablecloths—made from pure Irish linen damask, in either a spot or a shamrock design.
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Table Napkins to match, 24" square 16/9 doz.
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You can't go wrong with white table napkins—these, of superfine Irish double damask, are 24 inches square, and in a spot or rose design are 23/9 dozen. Those with a scroll or stripe are 18/9 doz.
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I am the author of this advertisement, you see me wearing one of Meakers new double-breasted "Piccadilly" ready-to-wear Overcoats. The question is put to me: "Why an Overcoat, ready-to-wear? What are the advantages?" This is my answer.

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* * * *

Perhaps the ideal Overcoat for you at Meakers is a navy blue double-breasted; perhaps not. Perhaps the ideal is a grey single-breasted; perhaps not. The point is that you can decide there and then what is best in your particular case. And on the spot you can satisfy yourself about every detail in the Overcoat you want to wear at once, busy man as you are.

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British Caution Prevails to End League Deadlock

If Disorders Continue There May Be No Saar Plebiscite

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 20—Deadlock on the question of the Saar plebiscite which occupied the attention of the League Council behind scenes for a whole week was finally resolved today when Mr. Aloisi, rapporteur, invited his colleagues in the closing session to appoint two of their number to assist him in drawing up the report to be presented to the May meeting of the Council.

Secret discussions revealed a serious divergence of opinion, especially between the British and French as to the proper course to pursue. The French, in view of the serious unrest at present existing in the Saar, wanted the Council to adopt a strong line. The British counseled caution.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, in supporting the course now adopted in a speech at the Council table this afternoon, stressed the Council's duty for keeping order not only when the plebiscite is held in 1935 but in the interim. Capt. Anthony Eden, who followed, said briefly that he preferred not to anticipate the report which the committee is to prepare, by commenting on the powers and duties of the Council.

Britain, the Monitor is informed, thinks the best way of preserving order and preventing reprisals against those who vote against Germany would be not to hold any plebiscite but to settle the matter by direct negotiations between the two powers concerned, France and Germany. M. Paul-Boncour, however, intimated in this afternoon's speech that this course would be possible if only economic interests were involved, but was not applicable to the wider issue of disposing of a whole population.

It is believed here that the terms of today's resolution, with their strong emphasis on the necessity for preserving order and preventing reprisals during the holding of the plebiscite, will intensify the difficulties not only in the Saar itself but also as between France and Germany.

More Trouble Coming

A delegation of the Saar "German Front," which is here in Geneva, is highly indignant and some of its members freely prophesy the result will be inevitable disorder. The Council, on the other hand, thinks conditions in the Saar territory already so disorderly as to make it impossible under existing circumstances to secure that "freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of voting" which is ordained by the treaty. They have, therefore, left the taking of a final decision until the committee investigates the situation.

Throughout the Council session, petitions first from one side and then from the other, have been pouring in from the Saar. National Socialists complain of the governing commission's "lack of impartiality" in defending Social Democrats. Social Democrats beseech the Council for more adequate protection against the "terrorism of National Socialists."

The chief weapon of the National Socialists has been to say to opponents "you wait till 1936." Most inhabitants are convinced that a vote will show an overwhelming majority for union with Germany rather than continuance of the present régime under the League or union with France. Consequently there is understandable apprehension among Social Democrats and others in the Saar that they will be penalized not merely if they vote against union with Germany, but if they simply have been known as anti-nationalists in the days when other political parties were still allowed to exist in Germany.

Many Refugees Worried

The position is complicated by the fact that large numbers of political refugees—particularly Jews and Communists—made their homes in the Saar when the National Socialists came into power in Germany. Though they would not be allowed to vote in the plebiscite, they are naturally anxious not to be sent to concentration camps, which they think would be the least that could happen if the Saar reverts to Germany next year. They are therefore active propagandists against union with Germany and as such incur the special hostility of the "German Front."

The treaty says the population is to be called on to "indicate their desire" and directs that voting will "take place by communes or districts."

Two Opposing Views

But the treaty is silent as to how the council shall deal with this regional or communal expression of views. Germany insists the territory shall be regarded as an indivisible unit. The French are disposed to demand that if any district or commune votes against union with Germany they shall not be forced into the Reich against their will.

Those who have studied the question on the spot declare, however, that most of those likely to vote against Germany live near the German frontier. In this case to divide the Saar basin according to the strict letter of the Treaty of Versailles would result in formation of little islands under French rule entirely surrounded by German territory, which is obviously impracticable.

Meanwhile the "German Front" accuses the Social Democrat leader Herr Max Braun with trying to foment a separatist movement under French auspices on the lines of that which started in the Rhineland during the French occupation of the Ruhr in the early days after the war.

Herr Braun is not a Saarois and his activities are hotly resented by the "German Front." Recently he received a parcel containing a bomb as evidence of some of his opponents' feelings. Fortunately it did not explode.

Bust of Pershing 'Racket' Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Federal authorities yesterday disclosed that more than a score of the most prominent men in the nation had been fleeced of small sums in a "racket" that had capitalized the names of Gen. John J. Pershing and Maj.-Gen. George C. Squier, both retired.

Police arrested Mr. Alfred M. Layton of Washington, identified as a chief of the Better Housing Institute, who was reported by them to be the author of the scheme.

Mr. Leo A. Rover, United States District Attorney here, said the action had been taken upon receipt of information that Mr. Layton had written more than 15,000 letters to prominent men asking contributions for the purchase of a bust of General Pershing as a national undertaking. The bust was executed by the sculptor internationally known in art circles as Dykaar.

Woman Judge Keeps Womanly While She's Being Judicial

A Career Woman

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Judge Jeanette G. Brill

She's Continuing to Do a Good Job in the Black Robes of a Magistrate.

Brooklyn Magistrate Hopes for Reforms in the Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—It was only a fair-to-middling busy day on Tuesday in the Brooklyn Magistrates' Court and yet there were enough knotty problems so that when her honor Judge Jeanette G. Brill stepped down from the bench and doffed her black robes she declared that three reforms must be made in the law.

Earlier in the day was the persistent peddler: all that he got from begging he spent on drink, was the charge, but over and over again he muttered that all he wanted was work, just a spot of work.

"How would you like to go to the old men's home, Michael," said the Judge.

Michael wouldn't. And he spiked that proceeding neatly by giving his age as "55, just past."

He blinked a little while the Judge looked politely at the farther wall and said quite as though she believed him. "Oh, of course you are too young for that."

She Had Another Idea

But the Judge had capacious sleeves. She could shake down another string for her bow easily enough and she did. At the words "Welfare Island" the prisoner looked aghast. He guessed he'd have to take what he got, he muttered, but he didn't like it a bit. And then the Judge began to wheedle. It would be warm on the island, she said, three meals a day, lots of men his own age to tell tales to. She hesitated and Michael even smiled, and then she began to describe the nice Christmas dinner, and Michael allowed he would like to be committed until March, when as the Judge said, "you might be able to get work again."

If the Judge could be kindly with Michael she became hard as nails when the pistol mystery was being discussed.

The prisoner had a record. Three times he had been tried. Once a sentence for burglary had been suspended. Once he had "done a stretch." Once he had been discharged when picked up on a charge of possessing a revolver.

The Judge remarked a look she didn't like in the eye of the prisoner, and without an instant's hesitation as to possible reprisal held him for the grand jury. She told the woman who was determined to prosecute that she was a nice looking woman but failed to calm down her anger at the landlord who had served her with a dispossess notice and padlocked the gas at the same time.

"Five dollars fine," the Judge said finally to the landlord, "you can't go around cutting off gas and lights. You have to take your dispossess notice into the civil court and proceed legally."

But the compainant was not satisfied. Evidently she wanted her former landlord tried some more.

"Send the suit to the civil court, your honor," she demanded and even while the Judge was saying she had no authority to do that, she was quietly reminding the prisoner that if he finished the day, then half spent in jail, he could save his money.

But in the end it was quite a day for the Judge. She had refused to yield to fear. She had shut her eyes when it seemed right to temper justice with mercy. And she had fulfilled her own standard for her work, which is, "Don't let anyone put anything over on you or it gets outside the court and you are done for."

Three Reforms

The day only emphasized her opinion that the lower courts need certain reforms. The Magistrates' Court should have contempt powers like the higher courts, she indicated. In fact, she was most urgent about it, pointing out that disrespect for the law can be engendered in a whole court room full of people. She recommended a change in the bail-bond system, declaring that at the present time there are frequent violations of the law and that an individual with a single piece of property will go on bonds for half a dozen prisoners and then deed away his property so that a forfeiture finds him with nothing on which the court can levy to realize the value of the bond. Her third recommendation is for a change in the woman's court, taking it out of the criminal code and making it a socialized institution.

For 25 years, Mrs. Brill has been practicing law in Brooklyn. A wife, a mother, an active worker in philanthropy, and a career-woman, she still is animated by a great desire to make good for the sake of other women.

So the checks from her magazine articles go for relief work in the woman's court. During her recent two weeks' term of sitting in that court she daily paid for luncheons for the prisoners. And in her odd moments she is establishing welfare work for children.

Locomotive 'Bucks' Drifts To Free 14 Passengers

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Jan. 22 (AP)—A Canadian National Railways locomotive today was attempting to break through snowdrifts on the Hampton-St. Martins line in an effort to reach 14 persons who, since Saturday morning, have been marooned in two day coaches stuck in a hugh snow bank at Henry Lake, 40 miles from here.

The 14 persons who started from St. Martins for Hampton have been sleeping without blankets on the hard seats of the coaches. Their food consisted of canned provisions carried by volunteers from St. Martins, eight miles away. Heated on stoves at the end of the cars, the meals have been served in paper cups, tin cans and other emergency containers.

Williams Plans Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 22—The winter carnival at Williams College will take place Feb. 3-5, according to plans being made by the Williams Outing Club and Musical Clubs. A winter-sports contest, a hockey game, a sleigh ride and indoor entertainment is to be provided.

Republican Club Of Massachusetts Names Hannigan

Members Finally Ignore Remark About Backing Walsh Candidacy

Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont was reëlected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts today, despite desperate efforts to take that office from him as retaliation for statements he made last week urging Republicans to support Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, in the November elections.

A resolution to repect the panel of the nomination committee which had renominated Major Hannigan, was defeated by the close vote of 77 to 67, with the result that Major Hannigan will serve his fourth consecutive term as president.

But despite this action, it is evident that Massachusetts Republicans are deeply perturbed and some of them resentful of the Major's statements.

Two-Party System Defended

Almost next door to Tremont Temple where the club met, the Roosevelt Club was celebrating its fifteenth anniversary, with each speaker expressing condemnation of the implication of Major Hannigan's statement.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and probable candidate for the nomination of lieutenant-governor, started his address by condemning the kind of Republicanism that would forfeit the Senatorial contest, as suggested by the Major. He declared this was the time for the opposite stand by Republicans. Never was there such a need, he said, for an uncompromising minority to watch and criticize the party in power.

"When either party has too large a majority, it is most likely to make the greatest mistake," Mr. Saltonstall said. "It is the one time when the minority must be the most alert. The Republican Party must never default."

The Republican Club indorsed Major Hannigan only after one of the most turbulent meetings in its history. Early in the meeting it became evident that Major Hannigan was to receive the support of those members who appreciated the Liberal movement the Major has supported and the opposition of those members in the ultra-conservative faction.

Called Inadvertent Remark

The resolution to reject the recommendations of the nomination committee was entered by Mr. M. B. Fannie of Boston. The tide of opposition to the major, who relinquished his chair during the debate was divested by Judge Kenneth G. Johson of Milton whose argument that Major Hannigan's years of service should not be canceled by one inadvertent remark, finally prevailed.

At the Republican Club, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, sounded the same message as had Mr. Saltonstall calling for aggressive opposition from the Republican Party without any political forfeitures.

He said if the Republican Party stood firmly for its own virtues, continued to support individual initiative, sound money and to oppose socialization of industry and tampering with the currency there would come a time when the Republican Party would again be victorious.

Plan to Unscramble Boston's Traffic Jam Offered Legislature

Unscrambling of Metropolitan Boston's collective traffic jam would result under a plan involving expenditure of $12,000,000 presented today to the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board.

Recognizing the demand for economy, Mr. Harriman told the committee that the board seeks only to lay out plans for completion of the so-called circumferential highway, 25 miles of which has been completed and certain other necessary roadways.

Completion of this highway from its present terminus at the Worcester turnpike in Wellesley to the Newburyport turnpike in Peabody, would cost, he told the committee, $4,966,000. The extended roadway would pass through Newton, Weston, Waltham, Lincoln, Lexington, Burlington, Woburn, Reading, Wakefield, Lynnfield and Peabody and would be built as a state highway.

This roadway, Mr. Harriman explained, would divert traffic from the Metropolitan center by providing access to all main arteries into Boston without requiring motorists to drive into the city.

The board also wants to lay out in detail a state highway beginning at Galen and Watertown Streets in Watertown through Newton to Waltham at a cost of $1,600,000. The program also includes a number of other highways, eight traffic circles in various parts of Metropolitan Boston and several underpasses and overpasses.

Artists' Pay Cut 10 P. C. By CWA Orders to Taylor

New England artists working on the Public Works of Art project are to have their salary of $34 a week reduced 10 per cent, in accordance with orders telegraphed to Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, regional chairman, today.

Last week 25 workers were added to the New England pay roll, filling the entire quota of 175. In event of dropping any artist from the pay roll, another of the same classification may be taken on, but the total number must not be increased. Before New England artists were put to work, Mr. Taylor obtained a ruling of the same rate of pay for all, which seemed more satisfactory to workers than the varying scale paid in other parts of the country where experienced artists have received $42.50, while only about $22 was paid to less experienced.

Woman's Work Puts Miami At Top in Musical Circles

Miss Foster, Music School Dean, Establishes City as One of Nation's Centers

Aids Miami Music

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Murnor Studio

Bertha Foster

Dean Miami Music School.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The French people have a proverb—"Cherchez la femme"—which indicates that these clever people know that behind every important activity there is apt to be a woman's influence.

Finding that a city as young as Miami, which less than 40 years ago was an Indian village on the edge of the Everglades wilderness, has become a leading music center of the country, is one of the many surprises to some northern visitors.

Here symphony concerts, recitals by nationally known artists, chamber music and choruses and an occasional opera, crowd the winter events, calendar. Students are flocking more and more from northern cities to study.

The woman behind all this is Miss Bertha Foster, dean of the School of Music of the University of Miami. Coming to Miami in 1921, Miss Foster established a conservatory of music which in a short time grew to be one of the largest schools of music in the state. When the university of Miami was founded in 1925, the conservatory was incorporated into the institution.

Among the many musical advantages given to the city through Miss Foster's efforts have been a symphony orchestra; regular orchestra and band concerts and light opera productions in Bayfront Park during the winter season; chamber music concerts, choral concerts and a regular series of artists' morning musicales at the Roney Plaza Hotel.

In addition to gathering about her a faculty of outstanding musicians that have built up an enviable reputation for the music school of the university, Miss Foster with managing all these activities finds time to teach classes in composition and some other branches of music, to conduct the Æolian Chorus, a large organization for women's voices, and to play the organ and direct the choir of one of the city's largest churches.

This season the university symphony orchestra under Miss Foster's direction, will become a laboratory for the production of the works of young American composers. Any young American composer who has composed original work and has not been able to get it produced, may come to Miami and hear it played by an orchestra.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Tuesdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Jan. 13 and 27, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-15:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-309m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1003kc-300m.

OTTUMWA—Daily, Jan. 22-27, inclusive, 7:15-7:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLAS 1310kc-299m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 142kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 24 and 25, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 560kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-536m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH — Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour" cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO — First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1130kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake. Madonna and Child, by Mantegna.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; landscape prints of five centuries, ivory carvings from Sumaria (ninth century, B. C.). Through Jan. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions for January include Eskimo material used by the late Professor Barton on his expedition with Admiral Peary; Japanese and Chinese dolls of special interest; minerals and some of their common uses; copper craft work done by club members; models of prehistoric animals. Through January.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings and etchings by Alice F. Tilden. Through Jan. 26.

Boston City Club — Photographs of wild flowers and trees by Edwin Hale Lincoln. Through Jan. 29.

Foster Brothers — Woodcuts by Engelbert. Through Jan. 27.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries—Portraits, drawings and sketches of street scenes by Evangeline H. Van Bean. Also water colors by James Dwyer.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by Käthe Kollwitz. Through Feb. 1.

Goodman-Walker Galleries—Water colors by William Meyerowitz.

Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 3. Water colors by Charles Emile Heil. Through Feb. 28.

The Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of water-color collections by G. Howard Walker. Through January.

Junior League of Boston, Inc.—Landscape paintings in oil of Nantucket and Woodstock, by Frank Swift Chase. Through Jan. 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Oil paintings and sketches by Charles Barbaro. Exhibition and sale through Jan. 30.

Boston Public Library—Jewelled windows; an exhibition of stained glass, arranged by the Charles J. Connick studio; supplemented by books and views from the collections of the Boston Public Library. Through Jan. 31.

The Children's Art Center—Water colors by Alice R. Hardwick and oil paintings by Melbourne H. Hardwick. Also small sculpture by Bashka Paeff.

Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by Donald Bowman. Through Jan. 27.

Canterbury Art Guild—Oil paintings and drawings by Doris S. Lewis. Jan. 22-27.

Venezuela Welcomes Envoy

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 20 (By U. P.)—President Gomez yesterday received Señor Luis Oteyza, the new Spanish Ambassador, who presented his credentials. The press lauded Señor Oteyza's literary work.

Ruinous Interest Causes Revolt In Oklahoma Finance

Trade Board to Fight for Reorganization of the State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 22—Oklahoma spent $43,967,209 for interest alone in 1931, the last year for which complete figures are available.

With a population estimated at 2,400,000, this interest represents a burden of $18 or more for every inhabitant.

The total debt for the State and sub-divisions, including bonds, deficits, outstanding warrants is $249,694,130. State appropriations alone for the fiscal biennium to June 1, 1935, are $21,211,622.51.

With the cost of debt outranking highway building and maintenance or education, the State Chamber of Commerce has set for its program in 1934 at least a start on the progressive reorganization of the state government from top to bottom.

The investigators believe that Oklahoma has much company in wasteful and inefficient practices, pointing out that the State ranks about average in population and wealth, perhaps younger in age, and figures thus compiled point to a situation that prevails in most other states.

Education Costs Least

Mr. Ovid Neal and Dr. John M. Ashton, statisticians, who have been carrying on a study of state finances for more than a year, point out that there are 6444 units of government in Oklahoma, including that of the Federal Government, and that those units in debt service, interest on bonds, unpaid warrants, deficits, etc., including interest on federal bonds based on a per capita division paid out $43,967,209, while highways were costing $34,153,047 and schools only $32,417,028.

Dr. Ashton and Mr. Neal put the figures in another way. During 1931 debts cost 20.1 per cent of all taxes collected in Oklahoma. In some congressional districts the debt cost exceeded 50 per cent of the total, and with the reductions made during the past year, they are hopeful that Oklahoma can pay off its debts at the recent rate in about 17,000 years. The total was reduced only 0.0118 per cent last year.

A legislative program for 1934 for the State Chamber is based upon these figures. The program includes fighting for constitutional and statutory changes to permit grouping of counties, regional administrations, consolidation of city and county governments in population centers, to provide for county-unit administration of public schools thus eliminating literally hundreds of school boards, to put all state and subdivisions on a cash basis and to compel a balanced budget.

New Tax Method Sought

The study of the tax system will include means of reducing the ad valorem burden and the development of a reasonable and equitable taxing method.

Of the many taxing bodies in Oklahoma, federal, state, county, city-town, town and school districts, fully staffed with officers, many could profitably be dispensed with, it is declared by Dr. Ashton.

"We must ask ourselves if interest-paying is worth more than education, too?" Dr. Ashton said, pointing out that reductions made in the last year have hit schools hardest, with their expenses cut one-third, more than all the units of government put together.

The investigators found that deficits were paid for by warrants drawing interest, and were usually brought about by overestimating tax-income and by spending beyond appropriations. They charge that ignorance, carelessness, indifference, and often evident concealment of conditions are bringing about a growing debt in Oklahoma, and for that matter in states throughout the Union, if the facts were known as they are being found here.

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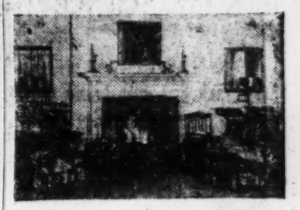

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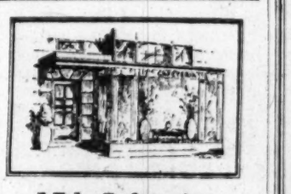

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The Home Forum

The Dangerous Island

"FOR none hath ever driven by this way in his black ship, till he hath heard from our lips the voice sweet as the honey-comb, and hath had joy thereof and gone on his way the wiser."

When Odysseus heard these words of the song, carried to him across the sea from the island, did it occur to him that Circe, the enchantress, who so lately had warned him against the Sirens, may have been jealous of their seductive voices? But already he had been constrained to spend a year on Circe's isle. He was prudent to guard himself against the lure of this other enchanted island where the Sirens, then as now, "raised their clear-toned song."

We need not doubt that it was Capri on which he was forbidden to land. As one looks out from Naples sea-wards, many remarkable features meet the eye—the rocky promontory of Sorrento forming the southernmost limit of the Bay: the islands of Prócida and Ischia to the west, demanding to be visited: but more insistent still, and forming the center of the picture, some seventeen miles away, the two firmly molded mountains which constitute the island of Capri. To a Greek assuredly its mountains would be goddesses. And you cannot be long on its slopes without discovering that it is still a land of song where at any time men and women, as they go about their work, impulsively lift up their voices and sing as if their hearts would burst. In the story of Odysseus and the dangerous island of the Sirens, one may recognize an early example in the literature of the ancient Greeks of their dread of their own desire for unending beauty.

Less susceptible, we, perhaps, are in no such danger. Yet we may be not altogether without the fear that, having once been there, Capri may so enthrall us that we can never be free from the desire to return. And this in spite of the fact that the civilized world, so prone to destroy what it loves, seems to have conspired to attempt to ruin this beautiful island. Many contemporary writers, conspicuous among them Mr. Norman Douglas, have written so successfully about Capri that they have loaded it with literary associations; and the visitor, on arriving, is likely to be looking for a bookish charm which he remembers, a charm which throws a haze over the actual land and sea before him—just as when, visiting the Lake Country in England, one meets William and Dorothy Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey at every turn, so that the lakes and mountains are always *their* lakes and mountains, and to that extent not wholly ours.

But Capri has the power of surprising us by being unlike any preconception of it. If Odysseus had been better informed, I am sure he would have known that the two Sirens had not two voices only, but a hundred. Capri, I suspect, has a hundred moods, though I saw but a few of them; and I did not recognize in them quite that charm which writers had discovered, but other qualities which I liked to think of as inexpressibly its own.

* * *

But it has more formidable assailants whose destroying presence I have known elsewhere—on the once lonely coasts of Cornwall, among the mountains of Wales, on the curved Downs fifty miles from London, or even in Italy itself, within twenty miles of Capri, on the mainland by the Bay of Naples. Those enemies, of course, are the tourists who, by desiring simultaneously the same thing, impose on that thing their own mass character, thereby destroying or at least concealing the character that is its own. Capri, let it be frankly admitted, has been discovered by the tourist. Neapolitans have built their summer villas there. Germans and Austrians, Germans especially, frequent all the hotels. There were French people when I was there, and Swiss, and Swedes, and at least one Englishman, one American, one Russian and one Dutch woman. There may have been Czechoslovakians, Hungarians, Spaniards, Brazilians—I am not sure. Can one imagine a greater peril to the integrity of a small island scarcely four miles long and two miles wide?

The miracle of Capri is that it conquers its invaders. Go to Capri, and you are likely to become a Capriote. In any case, it subdues the visitors to its will. The recalcitrant ones are shut up in the inner apartments of mysterious hotels, or sequestrated in a little café abutting on a tiny Piazza surrounded by massive, sound-proof buildings, or set to play on a small beach known as Marina Piccola and there petrified in the attitude of lizards bathing in the sun. By such means, they are rendered innocuous or even pleasing. And the more amenable victims of the *genius loci* are lost to view, wandering on foot in the mazes of vine-bordered paths which climb steeply up and down the slopes.

* * *

One cannot measure Capri by its length and breadth alone; one must add its vertical surfaces; for its land is in three dimensions. One must think of the expanses of its sheer precipices, descending at one point a thousand feet into the sea from the Palace of the Emperor Tiberius, and in the irregular slopes of its jagged valleys. At moments one is tempted to think of it wholly in terms of light and shadow, radiant sunlight against firm outlines of long cliff shadows, or light picked out among the small shadows of cubist houses and the delicate edges of vineyards; at others, in terms of color—the grayish-brown of the volcanic rocks, the profound azure of the sea, the purple of the stones washed by it, the white sails of boats and the white of the villas dotted about irrelevantly but harmoniously among the forestry of the green vines bearing red and yellow clusters of grapes, the drab green of the olives and the sinister green of cactus, and the colors of flowers which, of one kind or another, bloom in profusion all the year through.

The island has as many moods as it has viewpoints, and those are innumerable. You may see it from afar, with the high Monte Solaro dominating one end, the Monte di Tiberio the other, the two joined by a lower ridge or saddle on which the little town of Capri stands; or nearer, from the water, where the cliffs tower above you, and boatmen with the smallest of sculling boats wait to conduct the visitor through the narrow orifice by which the Blue Grotto is entered. From many high points on the land you may look east, west, north, or south, and each view offers its individual bewildering picture painted on a mighty canvas. And thence, if you are fatigued by vastness you may turn to miniatures, the tiniest of prospects, the little Piazza of Capri with the flight of steps to the Church and the Municipio, the narrow Via between stone houses affording unexpected little views of gardens, the dwellings of the peasants, with outer staircases and roof gardens, vines climbing over doors and balconies; and, especially at the remote end of the island, round Anacapri, the innumerable self-contained prospects of gardens and villas.

* * *

What a difference between the squalor of old Naples and the cleanliness, prosperity and physical beauty of the Capriotes. Each peasant dwelling has the air of a commodius villa. Again and again you may see men and women, whose origin in ancient Greece may be guessed by the straight line of the nose carrying on the straight line of the forehead. The Greeks who owned the island two thousand years ago have handed on their appearance and their habits to the islanders of today, who are nearer in type to their ancestors than most of the inhabitants of modern Greece.

One would, if one might, stay forever on the island listening to the varying note of its song. On the last day one makes solemn choice among the pilgrim ways which offer themselves to be explored or reëxplored. Should it be among the western slopes of Monte Solaro, where the islanders move lightly from garden to garden and grove to grove with baskets or pitchers of water poised on their heads? Or past those grotesque rocks, the Arco Naturale, below which an Arcadian valley slopes to the sea? Or up, by the little Church of Santa Croce, to the Pagan ruins of the Palace of Tiberius?

An hour before sunset, I found myself approaching the ruins. The sea, a thousand feet below, is of every shade of blue and purple. The boats with their white sails look like the smallest toy boats on a pond. The Gulf of Salerno to the east, the Bay of Naples to the north with Vesuvious towering beyond, its streamer of smoke sailing landwards, and to the west, Monte Solaro in the foreground, and the rocky island of Ischia behind, parting the golden rays of the sunset. In the half darkness one stumbles down the rocky path and through the narrow ways of the town to the Piazza where Capriotes, Italians, Germans, French, Americans and English foregather for company for the hour or two of artificial brilliance which parts day from night.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Hair Cut or Shave, Tuan?

The first thing that strikes the customer, on entering the Japanese barber's shop in Malaya, is that he has made a mistake and chanced on a toy and fancy goods bazaar. All around him on tables, benches and shelves are arranged puzzle books, mechanical toys, stationery and writing materials, mixed up with chinaware costing a few shillings, up to genuine Satsuma bowls and vases costing many pounds each. At first the newcomer gazes round him in astonishment; but the Japanese proprietor or his wife, appearing in a curtained doorway at the back of the shop, ushers him with many bows through the doorway into the hairdressing saloon.

Here again Western ideas receive a shock. True, the chairs, wash basins, and mirrors are there, all of the latest and shiniest American manufacture—but a distinctly incongruous note is struck by a shallow, six-foot tank of concrete and colored tiles, just inside the doorway, in which double-tailed Japanese goldfish swim in and out of miniature coral grottoes and round about little rock islets. By the doorway, as if guarding it, stands a lay figure dressed in the full armor of a soldier of the Samurai; while on the walls hang stuffed lizards, small crocodiles, Japanese land crabs, and the huge and hideous tree-climbing crabs of Papua. On shelves and in glass-fronted cabinets at the back of the room stand still more examples of Satsuma ware, mingled with Japanese water-color paintings, lacquer work, gold and silk embroidered screens, bowls, vases, and trays.

"Potong rambut, Tuan?" (Hair cut, Sir?) inquires the barber politely in Malay.

The customer is bowed into a chair, the barber attaches a celluloid guard (somewhat like a large eye-shade) over his own mouth and gets busy with scissors and comb. Quickly he cuts the client's hair exactly as he wishes. That is the secret of his success; he works entirely to orders.

Should a lady enter the establishment, the customer need not be surprised if the proprietor leaves him to attend to "Madam." But his wife knows all about shaving. Seizing the brush she lathers away with practiced hand, strops her razor and removes the stubble quickly and cleanly with a blade so keen-edged that being shaved by her is a delight instead of an ordeal.

In a certain little town which lies in the heart of the rubber country between Penang and Singapore, there is a hairdressing establishment much patronized by planters and their *mems*. The proprietor—a first-class man at his trade—until a few years ago was accustomed to attend to the ladies while his wife, a stout, jolly little woman, attended to the men. No one seemed to remember the origin of the name, but she was universally known as "Flora." Possibly a nostalgic Scotsman, with memories of Flora Macdonald floating in the back of his mind, had christened her, but anyway the name stuck. Flora's most notable assets were an expansive, good-natured smile, and a tremendous head of jet black hair which she wore coiled up in the Japanese manner. Her dress consisted of the national kimono, reaching down to her feet, white cotton stockings, and sandals. With the advent of the "permanent wave," the husband conceived the idea of sending Flora to Singapore to learn the latest fashions in ladies' hairdressing. So the little woman, nothing loath, went. In due time Flora returned. But what a transformation! Certainly she had learned most of what Singapore could teach her in the latest styles of her craft; but she had learned other things as well. She returned garbed in the shortest frocks that the fashion permitted, silk stockings, snakeskin shoes with high French heels, a most alluring complexion, ruby lips to match—and, to crown all, her glorious head of hair shorn, frizzed and tricked out in the most permanent of "permanent waves." She looked like Kipling's immortal "Fuzzy-Wuzzy." But, when she smiled, her customers knew she was still their Flora; her glistening white teeth were her own.

R. H. W.

Definitions

(I)

A ballad goes on seven-league boots
And no one questions how,
A rambling vine, untouched its roots,
By academic plow.

(II)

A lyric is a fragile thing,
A bubble in the sun,
Rounded and whole and shimmering—
And quickly done.

(III)

An ode is fond of waving plumes,
Trumpets and circumstance,
The ode, a chandelier, illumes
A slow and stately dance.

(IV)

A sonnet is a chiseled gem,
Faceted to hold
One ray of light, a slender stem.
(The flower itself is gold.)

(V)

An epic rides upon the wind
And knows celestial fire.
Arma virumque—now is thinned
The veil of man's desire.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

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Hedge Trimmings: From a Wood Engraving by Gwen Raverat

IN THIS poetical rendering of a typically English country scene, the artist uses refreshingly sincere methods to gain her effects. She has, evidently, studied the movement of rolling fields, folding one behind another and contending with the white clouds of a wintry sky. Only one who has walked with seeing eyes through the bare stretches of the country, marking the pattern of torn trees and straggling branches, watching the outline of shadows blown across the hard grass, and reveling in the line of tossing hedge, could have given so faithful a presentation.

A sense of wind is conveyed by each cleverly placed line; and the cold, clear light of a winter afternoon, with snow behind it, is graphically portrayed in the quiet spaces. It is remarkable how much satisfaction is gained by the horizontal line of the logs that border the foot of the print, adding to the square effect produced by the strong trunks on either side; while, by contrast, the figure, so entirely in tune with the scene, doggedly follows his own zigzag course.

Mrs. Gwen Raverat, who was one of the original founders of the Society of Wood Engravers, is a granddaughter of Charles Darwin, and wife of the late French poet, Jacques Raverat. Many of her prints are in the possession of the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London.

A View of the Alps

It is a constant reproach to winter visitors to Switzerland that they never see the Alps in their full beauty; and there is much foundation for the charge. The shrouding snow dwarfs the great mountains and mars their proportions and their grandeur, while the dryness of the air forbids those effects of colour and of contrasted light which are the glory of the misty autumn. But no summer evening can surpass, even if it match, that glowing flush which lights up the great Oberland peaks almost every winter evening; and, in addition to that regularly recurring wonder, I remember winter views to be set beside any summer glory.

One came on a late afternoon, as we returned from Grütsch to Mürren. The sun had set for us, but it was not night; his rays still lit up the heaven above us and the upper slopes of the range were full of light. Gradually the scene darkened. The deep abyss of the Lauterbrunnen valley became inky black; then up to and a little above our level the whole space was filled with a deep purple colour. It was colour and nothing more, deep in places where it was held in the recesses of the Trümmel and against the great woods south of Wengen, lighter in others where the snowy surfaces shone through; but devoid of form or visible matter, amazing and in a manner inspiring awe, beyond the awe which must be man's first feeling at that tremendous scene, when some change in its accustomed aspect calls him back to the reality of that on which he looks.

Another was at about nine-thirty on a January night. The clear heavens were thick with stars. There was no wind or even motion in the air. Suddenly there came into vision a great light from the Eiger. It passed behind that mountain and threw up in strong relief the long line from the summit to the Mönch. Beyond it, as I knew well, was the risen moon, and the stars in that quarter of the firmament paled their fires. . . . But to us it was as if we gazed from without at the very battlements of heaven, and as if, on the farther side, were its illumined courts. The vision held us until at last the moon herself shone out and blazed on every crag and pinnacle and then passed coldly and silently behind the vast shelter of the Mönch.—From "Men, Women and Mountains," by CLAUD SCHUSTER. (London: Ivor Nicholson.)

A „Békességre Igyekezők"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

EGY korszakalkotó alkalommal Jézus, a Krisztus, ezt mondta: „Boldogok a békességre igyekezők, mert ők az Isten fiainak mondatnak." Nem látható ebből, hogy ha Isten fiainak akarunk bizonyúlni békességre kell igyekeznünk? A Mester minden kor legnagyobb békeszerzője volt. Az élet hamis felfogásának akadályát távolította el, mely az emberiség és az igazi béke között van.

A Biblia tanításai, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) értelmében szemlélve, meggyőződés erejével mutatják, hogy tartós békét oly arányban tudunk egyénileg, vagy együttesen, létrehozni, amelyben az ősrégi mondát, mely szerint az ember anyagi elemekből áll, azon bebizonyítható ténnyel tudjuk felcserélni, hogy Isten, a Szellem, az ember egyetlen teremtője, s hogy ezért az ember szellemi lény.

Különböző méretekben és különböző formákban a béke hiánya háborút jelent. A háború részleges definitiója „az ellenkedés állapota." Világosság és sötétség, Szellem és anyag, jó és gonosz, igazság és tévedés, ellentétek, s mint olyanok egymással békében sohasem lehetnek. „Az igazság és tévedés közötti feltételezett harc csak az elmebeli összeütközés a szellemi érzékek bizonyítéka és az anyagi érzékek tanuskodása között, és ez a Szellem és test közötti harc minden kérdésre meg fog felelni az isteni Szeretet hitének és megértésének útján," írja Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 288-ik oldalán. Ez az „elmebeli összeütközés" a Bibliában sok helyen van leírva, mint például azon hadjáratokban, melyeket az Izraeliták ellenségeik ellen folytattak, valamint az ellenségeskedés számos egyéb példájában, melyek mind azt mutatják, hogy az életbevágó emberi problémáknak a Szellem az intézője, s melyekben „az isteni Szeretet hitének és megértésének útján" aratunk győzelmet.

Az emberi érdekek összeütközésének ily módon való elintézését József és testvéreinek Mózes első könyvében leírt jól ismert példája illusztrálja. Féltékenységtől késztetve a testvérek, vesztére törve, eladták a nálunknál nemesebb gondolkozású Józsefet a kereskedőknek, akik őt Egyptomba vitték. Istenbe vetett bizalma azonban az egykori rabszolgát idővel magas állásba segítette. Az elkövetkezett nehéz időkben „fejedelemmé [lett] az egész Egyptom földén," s népét és saját atyját és testvéreit élelemmel tudta ellátni. Szeretetének tisztasága képessé tette arra, hogy idővel volt ellenségeit is megáldja, s hogy családja tagjainak örömteljes viszontlátását hozhassa létre. Az által hogy praktikus módon mutatta meg az embernek, mint Isten gyermekének, szeretetteljes természetét, József igazi békeszerzővé lett. Rá illenek Mrs. Eddy szavai (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 210-ik oldal): „A helyesen gondolkozó ember a Mindenható árnyékában lakik. Gondolatai csak békét, embertársai iránti jóakaratot, egészséget és szent jóságot tükrözhetnek vissza."

Ahol csak emberek találkoznak, családi körben, templomukban, üzleti életben, a nemzetek tanácsaiban, az emberi élet normális érintkezéseiben és egymásra ható viszonylataiban a helyesen gondolkozó ember megbecsülhetetlen alkalmakat talál a békesség az által elősegítésére, hogy gondolataiban erélyesen ragaszkodjék a Krisztusi Tudományban tanított örök igazsághoz, hogy az ember Isten gyermeke, az isteni Alapelv, a Szeretet szellemi eszméje. A Szeretet az ember egyedüli teremtője, és csak a Szeretet érti és látja el szükségeit. A Szeretet minden igazi képesség egyedüli forrása; a Szeretet minden helyes gondolat és tett késztetője.

Helyes gondolkozás útján mindegyikünknek van alkalma békeszerzővé lenni. Istennek „békében, embertársaink iránti jóakaratban, egészségben és szent jóságban" való visszatükrözése oly áldásokat hoz, melyek az emberi életben jótékony hatást gyakorolnak az egyénre, vagy az egyének tömegeire, elmefleg vagy testileg, gazdaságilag vagy pénzügyileg, mindég a szükségnek megfelelően. A béke teremtése—egy szükség kielégítése, egy gyógyulás—a baj okozójának megsemmisítésével esik egybe, a téves gondolkozásnak megsemmisítésével, mely azon hamisságon alapszik, mely szerint az anyag lényeggel bír, s az ember életének és, fenntartásának fótámasza.

A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy amit anyagnak nevezünk az a logikával és szellemi jelenésekkel ellenkező téves gondolkozás szülötte je, s hogy ez az emberi élet ellentmondásainak és szenvedéseinek alapja. Az Atyának, a Szeretetnek nincs szándékában, hogy gyermekeit hatalmukon kívül álló álerőkkel folytonos háborúba keverje. A Krisztusi Tudomány leleplezi e háborúnak titkos elmei okait, s az által hogy a fölöttük való győzelmi módot kimutatja, rendeltetve van arra, hogy a Keresztény Mesterének az általános békére vonatkozó tanát az emberi öntudatba való tartós befogadtatása által érvényre juttassa.

Az utat, mely az emberiség legbecsesebb reményeinek megvalósulásához vezet a következő szavak jelölik ki (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 279-ik oldal): „Az Isten Atya, végtelen, s ez a nagy igazság, ha értjük isteni metafizikai jelentőségét, véget fog vetni a háborúknak, s uralma alatt e földön békesség, és az emberekhez jó akarat' valósággá lesz."

Prince Edward Island

They shut the evening from their eyes,
These people of the farms.
They leave the pine-woods of the hill
Alone with their sweet, heavy burden of scent:
They let no footfall beat its music
Against their red sand roads,
stretching to the evening and the sea.
In among the pastures, that are grown grey with the windy dusk,
They do not linger to hear the slow moving of hooves,
The soft breathings of friendly cows among the grasses,
Or the sudden thunder of a young calf, startled
At wind caressing a grove of birches.

And far off, at the foot of the pasture-lands,
They do not come out to watch
The sheer silver of the little creeks that run,
Or wander slowly, softly, slowly to the sea.

O the quicksilver of so many waters
Lightened by the last of day,
Softened by the coming dark!
And far off, the last boats in-coming
To the cold, sleeping sand-dunes
Encircled by the sea.

They shut evening from their eyes
And welcome morning
With whistling, milking, the drawing of water,
The sound of voices . . .

They know not evening,
These people of the farms.

—DOROTHY LIVESAY, in "Signpost." (New York: Macmillan.)

Peacemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON AN epoch-making occasion Jesus the Christ said, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." Does it not stand to reason, then, that if we would prove ourselves to be the children of God we must be peacemakers? The Master was the greatest of peacemakers. He removed the barrier of the false sense of life that stands between mankind and true peace.

The teachings of the Bible, viewed in the light of Christian Science, make it convincingly clear that, individually as well as collectively, lasting peace will be realized in proportion as the age-old fable that man is composed largely of material elements is abandoned for the provable fact that God, Spirit, is the only author of man, and that man is therefore spiritual.

In a greater or less degree, in one form or another, the absence of peace denotes the presence of war. War is defined in part as a "state of opposition." Light and darkness, Spirit and matter, good and evil, truth and error, are opposites, and as such can never be at peace with one another. "The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 288 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This "mental conflict" is depicted throughout the Scriptures, as illustrated in the wars carried on by the Israelites against their enemies, as well as in numerous other instances of conflict in which Spirit is shown to be the settler of vital human problems, and victory is won "through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."

A notable instance of a conflict of human interests thus settled is seen in the case of Joseph and his brothers, narrated in the book of Genesis. Prompted by jealousy, the brothers, seeking his undoing, sold the more spiritually minded Joseph to traders who carried him into Egypt. Because of his reliance on God, in due time the erstwhile slave was advanced to a position of authority. In troublous times he became "ruler over all the land of Egypt," husbanding provision for the people and for his own father and brothers. The purity of his affection enabled him, eventually, to realize a blessing that included his former enemies and brought about a joyous reunion with the members of his family. Joseph's practical exemplification of man's loving nature as the child of God made him a true peacemaker. To him might be applied Mrs. Eddy's words (The First Church of Christ Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."

Wherever men meet, in the circle of the family, in church, in business, in the councils of the nations, in the contacts and interplay of human life, the right thinker encounters priceless opportunities for peacemaking by firmly holding thought to the eternal verity, taught in Christian Science, that man is the child of God, the spiritual idea of the divine Principle, Love. Love alone is the creator of man, and Love alone understands and cares for his needs. Love alone is the source of all true ability; Love inspires every right thought and act.

Each one, through right thinking, has the privilege of becoming a peacemaker. Reflecting God in "peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness" brings blessings beneficently manifested in human experience mentally or physically, economically or financially, for the individual or for groups of individuals, as the need may appear. The making of peace—the meeting of a need, a healing—coincides with the vanquishment of the troublemaker, the erroneous thinking which is based on the fallacy that matter is substantial and is man's mainstay for existence and sustenance.

Christian Science teaches that what is termed matter springs from an erroneous state of thought in opposition to logic and revelation, and this lies at the root of all the inconsistencies and sufferings of human life. It is not the intent of the Father, who is Love, to involve His children in a state of perpetual warfare with suppositious forces beyond their control. Christian Science lays bare the hidden mental causes of this warfare, and, by showing how they may be overcome, is destined to make effective the master Christian's gospel of universal peace by its lasting establishment in human consciousness.

The way leading to the fulfillment of humanity's fondest hopes is pointed out in these words (*ibid.*, p. 279): "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

"Have You a View"?

San Francisco with its hills invites the inevitable comparison with hill cities the world over: Rome, Naples, Constantinople, Genoa, Edinburgh. But it has its own peculiar flavor in spite of the same general effects which heights always give to minaret, dome and spire. For one thing it was not allowed to climb leisurely up toward its summits, sinuously taking paths of least resistance and pausing to catch its breath en route. Instead, it was driven up in straight, unyielding lines by engineers trained to the checkerboard system of city planning. . . .

But if the city lost something of its charm by such repressive measures it developed a unique character. The lanes of traffic which shoot up at precise intervals from water-line to sky-line have a giddy reckless steepness. They seem to dare you to achieve them and they are at once a terror and a temptation to all not born to scramble goat-like up and down precipitous thoroughfares. It was for such streets as these that the cable-car was invented, and it is for such streets as these that the cable-car still bumps its way up the asphalt hills and down the cement dales of San Franciso.

Twenty years ago, the sky-line of San Francisco was delicately etched, a thing of soft, undulating grace, rising to crescendos of beauty. Today, there are violent and sudden crashes in the flow of upward line. The skyscraper, another child of the level spaces, has set its hard, unyielding mark upon the lithesome contour of the hills. In a biting sunlight these up-thrusts would be almost unsightly, but happily the atmosphere of the bay region, except when a norther blows, is tempered and gracious. The sudden swirls of fog which descend at evening conquer the arrogance of steel and concrete. Elevator shaft and tank-box swim in a sea of illusion. Even in the dusk of mistless evenings, especially in the dusk of late autumn and early winter, the packing-box outlines of hotel and apartment house mount pile on pile like black battlements of legend and fantasy. There doubtless will come a time when the architects of San Francisco will develop a towering building that bears a relation to the contour of the hills, that will not need the grace of twilight or a misty shroud to give it mystery and charm. But, so far, they have merely translated what is an expression of Manhattan to a totally unrelated environment. On the level portions of the city, the skyscraper is acceptable enough but it does daily violence to the heights. . . .

Hills, hills—everywhere. To the east, to the south, to the north, to the west. The Hyde Street Hill, Russian Hill, Telegraph Hill, Holliday Heights, Mount Davidson, Sutro Heights, Buena Vista, Ashbury Heights, Parnassus, Bernal Heights, Lone Mountain. "Have you a view?" that is the first question one asks a San Franciscan boastful of the new palace or apartment house or bungalow he has achieved. It would take an expert to know which of these above mentioned heights overtop the other: There is only one elevation that unquestionably looks down upon them all—Twin Peaks.—From "San Francisco: A Pageant," by CHARLES CALDWELL DOBIE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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The Children's Page

Theodore Bear Wins the Five Carrots

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS early evening in the Mouse home. Supper was over. Mrs. Mouse had washed the dishes and tidied the dining room and put Henry Mouse to bed in his crib and sat herself down by the fire to do the weekly mending and darning.

Willie Mouse was studying his history lesson, and when he had learned it once he studied it again so he would be sure to know the right answer when teacher asked him who had been the first mayor of Animal Town. Many children in Animal Town would have postponed studying their history lesson, for tomorrow was a no-school day, but Mrs. Mouse always said, "Learning first and play afterward," and Willie was learning his lesson just as if he wouldn't have to remember it a day longer than usual. Mr. Mouse had put on his hat and his red woolen tippet and gone out to borrow the Animal Town Gazette from Mr. Chipmunk, who lived only five or six trees away.

"Mother," said Willie Mouse, closing his book and his eyes, "will you please ask me who was the first mayor of Animal Town."

"Who was the first mayor of Animal Town, Willie?" asked Mrs. Mouse.

"I know," said Willie, holding up his left paw. "The first mayor of Animal Town was the Honorable Josephus Raccoon."

"I dare say you are right, Willie," said Mrs. Mouse. "But perhaps you had better look in the history book to make sure."

Willie Mouse opened his eyes and looked in the book.

"I was right, Mother," said Willie Mouse. "Don't you think Mr. Bertram Bear is an awful funny animal?"

"No animal, Willie," said Mrs. Bear, "can be both awful and funny at once, although perhaps the elephant is an exception. You mean, of course, that Bertram Bear is a very funny animal. And so he is, if being funny means that he makes you laugh. Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear told me about him before he came to visit them. 'He's so fond of a joke, Emmaline,' said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, 'that you just don't know what he is going to do next. If you think you do he does something different. T. Wentworth says he was just that way when he was a baby.'"

"I expect," said Willie, "that is why Bertram Bear is such good friends with Bill Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon. May I have a cheese cookie before I go to bed, Mother?"

"If you will go to bed as soon as you have eaten it," said Mrs. Mouse, getting up and going to the pantry.

Mr. Mouse With His Red Tippet

Willie Mouse ate his cheese cookie to the last crumb, and gave his mother a cheese-cookie kiss, and went off to bed. The clock ticked over the fireplace, and Mrs. Mouse rocked in her rocking chair and mended and darned. Presently the door opened and let in Mr. Mouse with his red woolen tippet snug around his neck and the Animal Town Gazette under his left front leg. He took off his hat and tippet, put on his slippers, and drew his armchair up by the fire.

"Now for a cozy evening, Emmaline," said Mr. Mouse. "I was gone longer than I intended. Chipmunk hadn't read the Gazette himself, and it took quite a bit of argument, pro and con, to convince him that the real neighborly thing to do was to lend it to me first."

"It was very nice of him, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse.

"The Gazette was on the table," said Mr. Mouse, "and I got hold of it before he did."

Mr. Mouse settled himself in his chair, crossed one hind leg comfortably over the other, and opened Mr. Chipmunk's paper.

"Well! Well! Well! Well! Well! And again well!" said Mr. Mouse. "Here is news indeed! Bertram Bear is going to disappear tomorrow."

"You never can tell what Bertram Bear is going to do next," said Mrs. Mouse.

"I will read it to you," said Mr. Mouse, who enjoyed reading aloud and never missed a chance. "I will begin with the headlines and read it all through. Listen.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE TOMORROW
BERTRAM BEAR WILL DISAPPEAR SOON AFTER BREAKFAST
BILL RABBIT AND JOHNNY RACCOON TOO

"'We are informed on good authority that Mr. Bertram Bear, now visiting his brother, Mr. T. Wentworth Bear, will disappear tomorrow soon after breakfast at the T. Wentworth Bear residence, 19 Bear Avenue. The departed guest, it is understood, will leave a note on the hat rack stating that he has disappeared, taking his lunch with him, and offering a reward of five dried carrots to anybody who can find him before dinner time. It is also reported that Bill Rabbit, 10 Rabbit Lane, and John Raccoon, 7 Raccoon Street, will disappear at about the same time, but no reward will be offered for finding them.

"'When last seen they will all be dressed as usual, and Mr. Bear will be carrying a lunch basket. It is expected that this disappearance will arouse all Animal Town and that every animal will join in the search.'"

"If you ask me," said Mrs. Mouse, "I think Bertram Bear told all that to Editor Squirrel himself. If they haven't come back by dinner time, I shall think it quite soon enough to get excited. There is one person in Animal Town, Henry, who will not be aroused. And I hope there are at least two."

"I think you are right, Emmaline," said Mr. Mouse. "I was quite excited myself when I saw the headlines, but on calmer consideration I am sure you are right. I shall not be aroused. We had perhaps better say nothing about this to Willie."

"He will be much better off playing at home in the back yard," said Mrs. Mouse. "And I'm sure it will be much easier to keep him at home."

So it happened that the next morning Mr. and Mrs. Mouse ate their breakfast as usual, and Willie Mouse settled himself to play contentedly in the back yard.

Two Kinds of People

But in Animal Town there were two kinds of people, as there are everywhere, and though some paid no attention whatever to the coming disappearance of Bertram Bear, Bill Rabbit, and Johnny Raccoon, others got quite excited about it. Some, like Mr. and Mrs. Mouse, said that if Bertram, Johnny, and Bill didn't come back in time for dinner it would then be quite time enough to search for them. There were others who said that if Bertram, Johnny and Bill had disappeared they should be searched for at once, And, of course, there was the reward. If nobody found Bertram Bear before dinner time nobody would get those five dried carrots.

Anyhow, there was nothing to do about it but to do nothing at all about it until you heard that they had disappeared.

And then it got round! One animal told another animal and that animal told the next animal. There was much running about. Mr. Chipmunk heard it and ran over and told Mr. and Mrs. Mouse, but Mr. and Mrs. Mouse did not run out in the back yard and tell Willie. Mayor John Bear heard it in his office at the Town Hall, and put on his hat and ran home to tell Mrs. John Bear, and Mrs. John Bear had already heard it from Mr. John Hare, the groceryman, when he delivered the groceries, and Mr. John Hare had heard it from Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear herself when he delivered her groceries.

"I don't always believe what I read in the paper," said Mrs. John Bear, "but this time Squirrel seems to have got the news straight. Bertram Bear *has* disappeared. Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear has hunted all over the house and he is not there. It is evident by the crumbs on the kitchen table that somebody has been making sandwiches. Mr. Hare hadn't heard anything about Bill Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon."

"They have disappeared too," said Mayor Bear. "I heard it at the office."

"I guess if we find Bertram Bear," said young Theodore Bear, the Mayor's son, "Johnny Raccoon and Bill Rabbit won't be very far off. And I want those carrots."

"I want to go, too," cried Dorothy Bear. "I want to see. Please, Mother, may I go, too?"

"You are too young to run here there and everywhere searching for Bertram Bear," said Mrs. Bear. "But don't cry. Mother will take you in the perambulator."

The Hunt in the Woods

By the time Mrs. John Bear had tucked Dorothy into the perambulator and Mayor Bear had put on his sports hat with the holes for his ears to go through and keep it on while he sported, half the animals in Animal Town were out searching for Bertram Bear, Johnny Raccoon and Bill Rabbit.. The other half said that if those three thought it a joke to hide in the woods, they could hide in the woods.

Some searched here and some there and some somewhere else. The woods were full of animals searching for Bertram Bear, Bill Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon. But they were hard indeed to find, and a good many animals gave it up and went home.

It was getting along in the afternoon when Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, coming one way, nearly ran into Mayor Bear and his family, who were coming another way. Theodore Bear was ahead, still determined to get those five carrots. Mrs. John Bear, pushing Dorothy in the perambulator, was just passing Mr. Squirrel, who had joined the search and brought his secretary with him to take notes for the Animal Town Gazette. Mr. Ichabod Fox, a member of the Animal Town Board of Selectanimals, was trying to keep up with the Mayor, and not far behind were Henry Raccoon, one of Johnny Raccoon's brothers, and James Rabbit, who was one of Bill's brothers.

All at once, and even quicker than that, Theodore Bear stopped.

"There he is," cried Theodore Bear, pointing with his paw. "I see him. I see Bertram Bear. In that tree. Upside down."

And so it was. Bertram Bear was hiding in the tree. And after that it didn't take very long to find Bill Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon.

Drawn by H. Boylston Dummer for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Bergengren's story, "Theodore Bear Wins the Five Carrots," will tell you all about this picture. Read it, and you will be able to join in the hunt for Bertram Bear, Bill Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon. Then study the picture and see if you can find them.

A Screen for Dolly's Corner

WOULD you like to have a screen for Dolly's corner? It would make a little private apartment for her and be very useful, particularly when she is asleep.

If you ask a carpenter for a panel of sheetrock, he will get it for you. It need be only about a yard in length, for you do not need a very tall screen. No doubt Brother Bob will make you a standard for your screen at his manual training bench.

Then you should begin to collect pictures to be pasted on both sides of your panel. A group of baby pictures will be delightful. The advertising pages of magazines furnish very attractive subjects. Story-pictures of animals will add to the interest of Dolly's screen. A decorative touch may be given by using pictures of flowers and fruit, possibly as a border.

Binding-Strip and Motifs

If the top of the panel is edged by a binding-strip, it will have a neater appearance. At any store where Mother trades, the attendant will give you a length of the gummed paper used instead of string for fastening bundles. When this is pasted over the top of the panel, you may arrange tiny motifs along the strip or you may use gummed Christmas tape. You will like to know about motifs and if the word is new to you, someone will explain.

Perhaps you will be so successful with your screen that you will want to make another, a more ambitious one.

This time, the panel may be painted a midnight blue. On one side, little gilt stars might shine at the top. On the other side, silver stars might gleam. And one larger star in the upper left-hand corner might be of crossed two-inch strips of silver gummed ribbon and gold. A five-pointed star with rays is thus suggested.

Below the stars a landscape with houses, a church, and gardens might be arranged according to your own idea. On the silver-star side of the panel you may like to have a snow-scene.

A Rainbow Screen

A little later, you will be able to make a rainbow screen. A background of azure, with a blend of white in cloud-effect, would be suitable. You can accomplish this easily by using your water paints. The rainbow should arch from corner to corner. You will need the help of an older person for the lines of the parallel bands of the arc, but you can paint in the colors, if you have a picture of a rainbow. Possibly it would be better to use crayons for one side of the screen.

Dolly will appreciate her single-panel screens. The folding type is apt to tip or to fold upon itself if children are busy about it.

An International Alphabet

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Dorothy T. Goldner

H for Holland

The eighth country of our International Alphabet is Holland. On each side of Hans, a boy of Holland, you will see pictures that will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. A famous palace in the capital city of the Netherlands (or Holland, as this little country is popularly called from its chief province).
2. What do you think the pile beside the porter is made up of? Something to eat—and something for which Holland is famous.
3. How would you like to wear this sort of headdress?
4. Many of these waterways are to be found in Hans' country.
5. Acres of these flowers are grown in Holland.
6. Many of these are to be seen in the Dutch countryside.

Clocks

Some clocks have silver voices,
And some have tongues that seem
To sing a lovely melody,
As pretty as a dream.

Some clocks are cross, and grumble
"It's time to go to bed!"
And send their orders flying
Like hornets round your head.

Up in our attic storeroom
Stands my favorite clock of all;
It is so old it doesn't go,
But stands there still and tall.

It used to be my Grandma's;
That's why I like it so.
It holds a thousand secrets
Deep in its heart, I know.

ELEANOR CHAFFEE.

John Discovers a Caller

John was surprised one winter evening to hear grandfather say as he turned off the radio:

"They tell us on the radio we're going to have a visitor tonight, John. I'll close the barn doors more tightly."

Grandfather closing his doors against a visitor! Who could such a visitor be?

John was spending a week-end of his grandfather's farm. He followed grandfather to the barn watching the queer, wavering, long-legged shadow made of grandfather's figure by the lantern he carried.

John helped grandfather close the doors more tightly, but he was puzzled because grandfather did not lock the doors!

Grandfather explained, "He's really a nice fellow. If the doors are closed tightly, he doesn't come in even though they are not locked. Tomorrow morning, first thing when you open your eyes, you'll see he's been here."

Ltitle John enjoyed grandfather's conundrums. Sure enough, next morning John discovered the visitor when he saw a thick coating of frost on the window panes of his room! Jack Frost! A likable fellow, but all the same much too frolicsome for grandfather to leave doors open to him.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Alphabet Puzzle published Jan. 8:

(1) Woman spinning. (2) Wagner (3) A castle on the Rhine. (4) Goethe. (5) Toys. (6) The Graf Zeppelin.

The Mail Bag

Margate, Kent, England

Dear Editor:

I am writing to say how much I enjoy the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old. I have a pen pal in New Zealand and I have just been writing to four others. I am going to introduce all of them to each other so we shall be a circle of chums all over the world. It would be very nice if some girls would write from far places.

I loved the Progress Monitors, especially the picture of the big Publishing House watching over the dear little Mother Church.

Please when are we going to have another Milly-Molly-Mandy story?

Last year I won a prize at school and was given one of the books of Milly-Molly-Mandy stories.

I go to the Sunday School here regularly. Lots of love. Dinah B.

[We hope you will make a very happy little circle of friends, Dinah. Miss Joyce Brisley says that she has come to an end of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories, so you must not expect any more of these, although we certainly hope to have some more stories from Miss Brisley.—Ed.]

[Here are letters from two very small people, to whom letter-writing is quite hard work.]

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. We have a little rooster. He is learning to crow, and he will fight my foot. I also have a big rooster and I am teaching him to shake hands. I have a little brother. I am seven and my brother is four.

I want to say how I loved "Will O' the Wisp." Justys C.

[We know you live in California, Justys, but you did not succeed very well with the name of the town.—Ed.]

Perry, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor stories so much. I love Snubs, too. He is so smart. I wish I could go to Sunday School, but we live too far away. A friend has been giving me his Monitor but he is going away soon. But I will save up my nickels and pennies so I can take it. I do not think it will be so very long, as I already have 36 cents. I have a pet sheep and a baby sister. I wish some of the boys in the Mail Bag would write. I will soon be 7 years old. Good by.

Billy U.

[Thank you very much, Billy for your carefully written letter. We hope that the nickels and pennies are mounting up, and that you will soon be able to take your own Monitor.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Mary H. (9), Aberdeen, Washington. Interested in music, swimming, postcards and stamp collecting. Would like a foreign correspondent.

Mary W. (10), West Hartford, Connecticut. From France and England.

Barbara R. (10), Conneaut, Ohio. Would like to hear from a girl in Australia.

Carrollyn M. (10), Long Beach, California. From foreign countries, or her own country.

Edythe M. (10), Chicago, Illinois. From England or Germany. Interested in music.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Did You Forget Anyone?

Is there someone you "forgot" during the holiday season whom you especially wanted to remember? It's not too late to give a remembrance that will be enjoyed for many days to come. Give

An Anniversary Gift

(Offer expires on Jan. 31, 1934)

(1)

The Christian Science Monitor	1 month	$1
The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue January	

(2)

The Christian Science Monitor	3 months	$2
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This combination is called the Anniversary Gift because it comes at a time when The Christian Science Publishing Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding, the 25th anniversary of the Monitor, and the completion of the new Publishing House.

NOTE: No change will be made in the gift except that the French, German, Scandinavian or Dutch Heralds of Christian Science may be substituted in place of the Journal and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent on request.

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Three Tied For First Place In American Group

Detroit and Chicago Share Lead With New York Ranger Sextet

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	12	6	9	55	46	30
Chicago	11	8	9	48	43	30
Detroit	13	4	10	59	63	30
Boston	10	3	15	56	71	23
Canadian Division						
Toronto	17	6	5	102	52	40
Canadiens	11	4	12	50	56	26
Montreal	8	8	11	50	69	24
Americans	8	6	13	59	77	22
Ottawa	8	5	14	67	89	21

Results Jan. 20
Ottawa 5, Detroit 4.
Canadiens 5, Rangers 4.
Chicago 2, Toronto 2, overtime.
Results Jan. 21
Americans 4, Boston 2.
Detroit 4, Toronto 2, overtime.
Chicago 2, Montreal 2, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—New York Americans justified their recent exchange of players with Boston, by winning the first encounter since the swap, 4 to 2, last night. It was a hard-fought game, with the visitors wearing the new helmets recently adopted by them. The Boston defense held the first American line, but Simpson shifted his players well, and the final period brought three goals. The summary:

Americans	Boston
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw	
rw, Clapper, Oliver, Patterson, Gross	
Himes, Conn, Chapman, c	
c, Barry, McInenly, Lamb, Stewart, O'Neil	
Martin, Burke, Gracie, Doran, Picketts, rw	
lw, Gross, Beattie, Siebert	
Brydge, Murray, ld	
rd, Smith, Galbraith, Hitchman, Clapper	
Dutton, Brydge, Doran, rd	
ld, McInenly, Smith	
Worters, g	g, Thompson

Score—Americans 4, Boston 2. Goals—Klein, Martin, Burke, Gracie for Americans; Gross, O'Neil for Boston. Assists—Conn, Dutton, Chapman for Americans; Barry, Patterson for Boston. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. B. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 22—A goal by Herb Lewis out of a wild scramble in front of the visiting net was the play that gave Detroit Red Wings a 4-to-2 victory over Toronto Leafs here last night in overtime. A crowd of more than 14,000 fans jammed every available inch of space in Detroit Olympia to pay tribute to the celebrated visitors. The big crowd was amply rewarded for the game was packed with thrills. Lewis scored after four minutes of play in the extra period. The Red Wings came from behind with a spectacular rally in the third period. Leafs were leading, 2 to 0, at the time on goals by Primeau and Boll. First Carson and then Wiseman scored for Detroit to tie up the game. The summary:

Detroit	Toronto
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw	
rw, Sands, Conacher, Doraty	
Pettinger, Welland, Starr, c	
c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms	
Carson, Wiseman, Aurie, rw	
lw, Colton, Jackson, Boll	
Young, Buswell, ld...rd, Clancy, Levinsky	
Goodfellow, Graham, rd...ld, Horner, Day	
Cude, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Detroit 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Lewis 2, Carson, Wiseman for Detroit; Boll and Primeau for Toronto. Assists—Starr, Pettinger, Aurie, Welland, Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 22—The youthful Ottawa Senators came from behind to defeat the Detroit Red Wings, 5 to 4, in an exciting and wide open National Hockey League game here, Saturday night. The visitors three times went in front in the first period and the Senators twice evened the count, but in the second the Wings added to their lead, but within a minute of securing a 4-to-2 margin, they were tied, the locals scoring twice in 15 seconds. Toward the end of the third period Howe scored his second goal of the game to give the winners the lead and they held it until the finish. The summary:

Ottawa	Detroit
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey, lw	
rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Carson	
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Cox, c	
c, Pettinger, Welland, Starr	
Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders, rw	
lw, Sorrell, Lewis, Emms	
Kalbfleisch, Leduc, ld...rd, Young, Graham	
Bowman, Hollett, rd	
ld, Goodfellow, Buswell, Robertson	
Beveridge, g	g, Cude

Score—Ottawa 5, Detroit 4. Goals—Howe 2, Kaminsky, Hollett and Finnigan for Ottawa; Pettinger, Starr, Goodfellow and Aurie for Detroit. Assists—Kaminsky 2, Shannon 2, Saunders 2, Kalbfleisch and Shields for Ottawa; Sorrell, Lewis, Wiseman and Welland for Detroit. Referees. J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 22—Although they scored the only two goals of the first period, the Chicago Black Hawks were unable to hold their lead against the Maple Leafs here, Saturday night, and as a result the teams divided the points by a 2-all overtime tie. The game was witnessed by the largest crowd of the season and when Thoms evened the score midway through the third period on an individual play he scored the local's one-hundredth goal of the season. The summary:

Toronto	Chicago
Jackson, Cotton, Boll, lw	
rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy	
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c	
c, Romnes, Cook, Leswick	
C. Conacher, Sands, Doraty, rw...lw, Thompson, Sheppard, Gottselig, McFadyen	
Horner, Levinsky, ld...rd, Jenkins, Coulter	
Clancy, Day, rd...rd, L. Conacher, Abel	
Hainsworth, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto 2, Chicago 2. Goals—Conacher and Thoms for Toronto; March and Abel for Chicago. Assists—Primeau for Toronto; Romnes for Chicago. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Still another tie game was played by the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League race at the Chicago Stadium here last night. They were tied, 2 to 2, by the Montreal Maroons after leading for two periods. This brought about a triple tie in the standing of the American half of the league, with the Rangers of New York and the Red Wings of Detroit included. The summary:

Montreal	Chicago
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	
rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy	
Smith, Haynes, Blinco, Kilrea, c	
c, Romnes, Leswick, Cook	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	
lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard	
Wentworth, Evans, ld...rd, Jenkins, Coulter	
Mackenzie, Frew, rd...ld, Conacher, Abel	
Kerr, g	g, Gardiner

Score — Montreal Maroons 2, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Goals—Ward and Smith for Montreal; Gottselig and Romnes for Chicago. Assists—Ward for Montreal; Conacher, Thompson and March for Chicago. Referees—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Canadiens gained slightly on the Toronto Maple Leafs and prevented the New York Rangers from strengthening their hold on the leadership of the American group by scoring a 5-to-4 victory on Saturday. It was the fastest game of the local season and the forwards had a great time. Riley and Larochelle were the chief scoring threats for the winners, the former getting one goal and three assists, while Larochelle had two of each. Joliat turned in a brilliant performance and scored twice, the first and last goals for the Canadiens. The summary:

Canadiens	Rangers
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Ripley, Osmundson	
Lepine, Riley, c	c, Boucher, Dillon
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	
Carson, Bourgault, ld	rd, Seibert, Heller
S. Mantha, Burke, Portland, rd	
ld, Johnson, Brennan, Dutkowski	
Chabot, g	g, Aukenhead

Score—Canadiens 5, Rangers 4. Goals—Joliat 2, Larochelle 2 and Riley for Canadiens; Seibert, Boucher, Keeling and Murdoch for Rangers. Assists—Riley 3, Larochelle 2 for Canadiens; F. Cook, Heller and Dillon for Rangers. Referees—J. A. Cameron, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Sporting Around the Hub

AFTER 11 years of faithful toil under the Yankee management, Herb Pennock comes back to the Red Sox. This was made known late Saturday when Eddie Collins telephoned from New York. Pennock, of course, is about through as a pitcher. For 21 years his frail build has labored in the American League. Yet we believe that Collins knew what he was doing when he signed the veteran left-hander. Pennock may save many a game for the Red Sox next summer with his relief pitching.

Connie Mack found Pennock when only a lad of 17 pitching with the Atlantic City semi-pros. He remained with the Athletics until the season of 1918, when he was purchased by the Red Sox. The Yankees bought him in 1923. Pennock has been in 10 World Series games—nine of these with the Yanks—and is credited with five victories and no defeats. During the off-season he lives on his farm in Kennett Square, Penna., where he is known as the "Squire of Kennett Square."

The ranking committee of the New England Lawn Tennis Association released its list on Saturday through J. Brooks Penniman, executive secretary of the association, placing Edward McKnight of Springfield at the top of the men's singles, and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline first in women's singles ranking. Virginia B. Rice is placed second to Miss Palfrey, while Albert Horton 3d, ex-Williams star, is second in the men's singles.

The officers of the N. E. L. T. A. for this year will be Frank J. Sulloway of Concord, N. H., president; Joseph W. Thurston of Hartford, Conn., vice-president; Henry R. Guild of Boston, treasurer, and Edward H. Bonelli of Boston, secretary.

The 1934 New England interscholastic basketball tournament was awarded to Tufts College at a meeting of the New England Council of Secondary School Principals, held at the University Club on Saturday. The tourney will be held March 15, 16, and 17, with eight schools competing.

There is a good chance that the Brooklyn Dodgers will sign Marty McManus, former Red Sox manager, as a utility infielder before the 1934 season gets under way. Bob Quinn, business manager of the Dodgers, things there are two or three more seasons of good baseball left in McManus.

Glen Dawson, the great middle-distance runner from Tulsa, Okla., who led Bill Bonthron, Princeton's ace, home in the Bishop Cheverus 1000 in last year's Casey Meet, will try to show his heels to Gene Venske, Joe Mangan, Frank Crowley, Frank Nordell, Dean Woolsey, Paul Mundy, Ted Darling, Carroll O'Connor and C. N. Mahew, whom Postmaster-General James A. Farley will send away from the barrier in the Curley Mile in the Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden next Saturday night. Dawson has sent in his entry for both the Bishop Cheverus 1000 and the Curley Mile with the notation he wants to compete in both, but will pick the Curley Mile in case the two events should come right atop of one another.

With the entry of Dawson, the Curley Mile becomes the blue-ribbon race of the indoor season. Venzke is the world indoor record holder for the distance. Woolsey is the Big Ten Conference champion and victor over "Chock" Hornbostel, the United States titleholder. Hornbostel has a victory over Glenn Cunningham. Mangan is a former intercollegiate champion, and Darling New England college champion. Paul Mundy is 15-mile national champion and 15-kilometer record holder.

Oscar Hedlund, M. I. T. coach, has entered 34 men in the Prout Games, including Dick Bell, the intercollegiate sprint champion. Jack Ryder has nominated 33 Eagles, including Don Feet, who will be anchor man on B. C.'s varsity relay team.

Phil Sarboe, quarterback of the Washington State football team this past season, will sign a contract to wear the uniform of the Boston Redskins during the 1934 season it was learned here today.

The third Dog Watch meeting of the Boston Yacht Club takes place tonight at the Rowes Wharf Station. Following a navigation lesson by Capt. Herman T. Parker of the Eastern Steamship Lines, who missed last week's Dog Watch because of the wreck of the S. S. Sagamore off the coast of Maine, the gathering will hear Capt. John Trumbull's talk on Salem Square Riggers. Supper at 6:30.

Harvard Club Leads In Bay State Squash

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association
Interclub Class A Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	21	4	.840
Boston A. A.	20	5	.800
Union Boat Club	19	6	.760
Harvard University	15	10	.600
University Club	10	15	.400
Harvard Graduates	8	17	.320
Walk-Over Club	6	19	.240
Neighborhood Club	4	21	.160

Harvard Club of Boston leads the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub class A standing as the result of play over the week-end. Harvard Club downed Neighborhood Club at Quincy without the loss of a match, while Boston Athletic Association holds down second place. The B. A. A. quintet defeated Harvard University, 4 to 1.

The other class A matches resulted in victories for Union Boat Club, which defeated Harvard Graduates, 4 to 1, and for University Club, which took Walk-Over Club into camp, also at 4 to 1. Union Boat Club holds third place in the standing and University Club fifth.

Oimoen Wins Ski Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARY, Ill., Jan. 22—For the fourth time Casper Oimoen of Minot, N. D., is the amateur ski jumping champion of the United States. He won the title here yesterday in the annual tournament with jumps of 170 and 175 feet, for a total of 226.55 points. Some 25,000 people turned out for the spectacle in weather so fair the snow for the slide had to be imported. Roy Mikkelson of Auburn, Calif., champion for the last two years, fell on his second attempt and was disqualified. James Hendrikson of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., was the class B winner with jumps of 157 and 168 feet. Theron Place of Racine, Wis., captured the Class C title with jumps of 119 and 124 feet. In the senior class championship Carl Nilsen of Chicago won with jumps of 143 and 144 feet.

Shuffleboard Champions

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—J. A. Norris of Washington, D. C., was crowned United States men's open shuffleboard champion here Saturday as the annual national midwinter singles tournament was brought to a close. Norris defeated Ray Collins of Portland, Maine, in the finals before a crowd of more than 5000 spectators at the St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club Saturday afternoon. Collins won the first game of the finals, 101—89, but Norris came from behind to win decisively by scores of 101—2 and 105—55. Mrs. Ted Matthews of Greenfield, Mass., won the national women's open title, defeating Dorothy Edwards of Berwyn, Ill., 52—104, 104—70, 102—98.

Maroons After Players

MONTREAL, Jan. 22 (AP)—"Tow" Blake, center and left winger of Hamilton Tigers of the Senior Ontario Hockey Association, has been placed on the negotiation list of t... Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, President James Strachan announced today. It is understood Blake may be signed when Maroons meet the Leafs in Toronto Tuesday. Blake played on the same line with Herb Cain, recent acquisition from the Tigers. Maroons are also endeavoring to sign Danny Cox, who has been released by Ottawa Senators. Cox is expected to go to the Windsor Bulldogs of the International League.

Homburger Team Wins

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Henry Homburger and his four-man bobsleigh team from Saranac Lake yesterday won the Adirondack Sled Club title decided on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg-Olympic run. Pilot of the team that won second honors in the Olympics two years ago, Homburger guided his crew down the dangerous one-mile course, starting at Whiteface Curve, in 3m. 40.45s. Second place went to the team piloted by Donna Fox and third to the team captained by Curtis Stevens, holder of the National A. A. U. four-man title.

Hershey Sextet Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Hershey Chocolate Bars, with Ted Frazier officiating as net guardian, scored an easy 3-to-0 victory over the Bronx Hockey Club at Madison Square Garden yesterday in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League. This was the first appearance of the Bronxites in the Garden, and they staged a strong attack, only to be foiled by the Hershey goal keeper.

Lou Meyer Named Champion

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Lou Meyer, who won the Indianapolis Speedway classic five years ago to jump from obscurity to fame, Saturday was officially named as the 1933 national auto racing champion for the third time in that five-year period. Meyer, who lives in Walnut Park, Calif., forged out Lou Moore of San Gabriel, Calif., for the honors, annexing 610 points to 530 for his fellow Californian.

Matsuyama Leads In Billiard Race; De Oro is Second

United States Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Standing

Player and home	W	L	HR	BG
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	5	1	6	51
Alfredo de Oro, New York	4	1	6	52
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	5	2	9	65
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	4	2	11	59
Arthur Woods, New York	3	3	7	57
Marcus Catton, Oakland	3	4	8	63
Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago	1	5	6	75
Robert B. Harper, Denver	0	7	7	..

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—The last three games of the United States three-cushion billiard tournament will be played here today and tomorrow. Today Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago meets Arthur Woods of New York in the first game and at night Alfredo de Oro of New York, who now holds second place, will meet Leonard Kenney of Chicago. On Tuesday night de Oro and Kinrey Matsuyama of New York, the present leader, will meet in the final game to decide the winner of the national title.

Matsuyama now leads with five games won and one lost; de Oro is second with four victories and one defeat, while in third place is Charles McCourt of Cleveland with five wins and two losses. Should Kenney defeat de Oro he will tie with McCourt for third-place money while de Oro retains second place honors with Matsuyama to face on Tuesday. In the event of the defeat of Matsuyama at the hands of de Oro on Tuesday they will be tied for first place which will be decided in the playoff on Wednesday. Should Matsuyama defeat de Oro he will win the national championship title which will qualify him to place for the world championship, which starts in New York on Feb. 5. His runnerup also will be eligible to qualify for play next month.

Saturday's games resulted in the defeat of Robert B. Harper of Denver, 50 to 48 in 75 innings, by Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago. In the second afternoon game Matsuyama took first place when he defeated Kenney, 50 to 40 in 68 innings. At night McCourt triumphed over Marcus Catton of Oakland, Calif., 50 to 49 in 84 innings, the longest game of the tournament thus far.

St. Paul Skaters Win Outdoor Speed Titles

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Jimmy Webster of St. Paul, with 110 points, won the United States outdoor speed skating championship in the men's division yesterday following two days of races here. Webster clinched the title, which he first won in 1932, by placing second in the five-mile race, the last event of the meet.

Dorthy Franey, also of St. Paul, captured the championship in the senior women's event, gathering 110 points to lead the defending titleholder, Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo, N. Y., who had 60 points in second place.

Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, placed second in the senior men's event, losing out in the five-mile race for the title. He finished the meet with 90 points. Schroeder and Webster were tied for first place before the five-mile race was run off, but the Chicagoan fell with three laps to go and Webster went on to place next to Herb Taylor of New York, the winner.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	14	3	8	55	54	31
Syracuse	12	2	12	70	64	26
Buffalo	8	8	8	49	42	24
Windsor	11	1	13	46	53	23
Cleveland	10	2	11	57	59	22
London	9	4	12	45	50	22

Results Jan. 20
Buffalo 1, London 0.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Result Jan. 21
London 3, Syracuse 1.

London Surprises Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22—London Tecumsehs, last-place team in the International Hockey League, provided one of the latest surprises of the season when they defeated Syracuse Stars, here Sunday night, 5 to 1. The Stars, second in the standing, were saved from a shut-out by a goal scored by Lorne Carr, formerly of the New York Rangers. It was Carr's first game with Syracuse. Frank Gillie scored three times for London. Ouelette and Pusie got the other goals.

Crowd Sees Indians Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22—A crowd that jammed the Elysium to capacity for the first time in three years, saw Cleveland Indians lose a 2-to-1 game to Detroit Olympics, here Saturday night. It was a hectic game that had the big crowd on edge throughout the evening. The victory increased Detroit's first-place margin to five points.

Bisons Regain Third Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 22—Buffalo Bisons came out of a losing streak with a 1-to-0 victory over London Tecumsehs, here Saturday night, and regained third place in the International Hockey League.

Squash Racquets Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Jan. 22—A new doubles team, composed of Archibald G. Thacher Jr., a member of the champion Harvard Club team, and Edwin H. Bigelow of Heights Casino, president of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association, won the handicap doubles invitation tournament of the Piping Rock Club, over the week-end, dethroning most of the leading pairs of much older standing, including last year's runnersup and a new team including one last year winner. Junius A. Richards and Danforth Miller were runnersup, just as they were a year ago, while Perry R. Pease, winner last year with George D. DeBevoise, was put out with W. Stapely Wonham as his partner by the new winners in the semifinal. Richards and Miller carried the winners to five games in the final, after trailing at 2—0, but the veterans proved stronger at the finish, and ran out the match at 18—16, 15—11, 12—15, 8—15, 15—6.

Mac Smith Finish Brilliant

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—Macdonald Smith, a master golfer, put on a finish in the East-West matches here Sunday that would have done a Jones, a Hagen or a Sarazen proud. Three down and five to go, Smith won four successive holes from Fred Morrison, Pasadena, a seasoned campaigner, and halved the last one to win 1 up. The victory figured prominently in the tournament which gave the eastern team a tie with the west at 7½ points each for an even split of $1000 prize money. The 20 players participating received $50 each.

College Wrestling Results

Columbia 19, Princeton 14.
F. & M. 24, West Point 8.
Pennsylvania 20, Rutgers 10.
Springfield 28, Brooklyn 0.
Wesleyan 23, Williams 13.
Yale 25, Brown 6.
Indiana 24, Chicago 6.
Michigan 16½, Michigan St. 11½.
St. Lawrence 15, Ithaca 12.

Squash Racquets Result

Harvard 3, Princeton 2.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, Oklahoma 1.

College Soccer Result

Alumni 6, Pennsylvania 0.

Sheldon Wins From Pell At Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Clarence C. Pell of New York, seven times champion of Canada, was defeated in the final round of the Canadian racquets singles championship here on Sunday by H. D. Sheldon, also of New York, in three straight games, relinquishing his bid for the title by a score of 15—9, 15—6, 15—13.

titleholders, Sir John Child, England, George D. Ruband of Montreal, were successful, winning from Pell and J. E. Brooks of New York at 16—18, 15—10, 15—6, 8—15, 15—5.

The summary:

Canadian Racquets Championships
Singles—Semifinal Round

Clarence C. Pell, New York, defeated J. R. Leonard, New York, 15—7, 15—8, 17—14.
H. D. Sheldon, New York, defeated Dr. F. L. Bishop, New York, 15—5, 15—11, 15—4.

Final Round

H. D. Sheldon defeated Clarence C. Pell, 15—9, 15—6, 15—13.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Clarence C. Pell and J. E. Brooks, New York, defeated Dr. F. L. Bishop and W. K. Laughlin, New York, 12—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—4.

Sir John Child, England, and George D. Huband, Montreal, defeated H. D. Sheldon and J. R. Leonard, New York, 15—11, 15—6, 15—5.

Final Round

Sir John Child and George D. Huband defeated Clarence C. Pell and J. E. Brooks, 16—18, 15—10, 15—6, 8—15, 15—5.

Spain and Guibord Put Dartmouth Team Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 22—Frank J. Spain '34, veteran of three years and Paul Guibord '36, a newcomer to the Dartmouth sextet this season, rolled up three tallies to down Yale in the first Quadrangular League game the Indians have played this year by a score of 3 to 1 in the Davis Hockey Rink Saturday night. In a hard-played first period neither team was able to score, but Yale opened up in the second period with a score from Warren Colby '34 on a pass from Anson Herrick '35. Spain came back a few minutes later to do a bit of fancy skating down the ice through the entire Yale outfit to cage one unassisted and tie the score. The summary:

Dartmouth	Yale
Crowther, Riley, Walter, lw	
rw, Mills, Robinson	
Spain, Morton, c	c, Gilligan, Rodd
Guibord, Arthur, rw	lw, Colby, Shepard
Bennett, Butler, ld, rd, Robson, Wilmerding	
Fitzpatrick, Butler, Nissen, rd	
ld, Herrick, Wilmerding	
McHugh, g	g, Snyder

Score—Dartmouth 3, Yale 1. Goals—Guibord 2, Spain for Dartmouth; Colby for Yale. Assists—Spain for Dartmouth; Herrick for Yale. Referees—Cleary and Mooney. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Princeton's powerful varsity hockey team made it two straight over the Harvard varsity sextet at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, taking the second game of the series by 5 to 2. The Tigers won the first contest on home ice several days ago, 3 to 0, therefore winning a series from the Crimson for the first time in about 20 years. The winners scored once in the first period and added two more goals in the second before the Crimson could get going. Both of Harvard's goals came in the final period. The summary:

Princeton	Harvard
Poole, Willis, lw	
rw, Beale, Callaway, Lincoln	
Kammer, Savage, c...c, Dewey, Duffey, Beale	
A. Lane, Lawson, Tiers, rw	
lw, Hasler, Kirkland, Ware, Dewey	
Holsapple, Lea, ld	rd, Gleason, Dow
Gardner, A. Lane, rd	
ld, Watts, F. Lane, Choate	
Thouron, g	g, de Give

Score—Princeton 5, Harvard 2. Goals—Savage 2, Kammer 2, Willis for Princeton; Hasler and Dewey for Harvard. Assists—Savage for Princeton; Dewey and Duffey for Harvard. Referees—Foley and Sands. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 28, Oklahoma Aggies 23.
Armour Tech 39, George Williams 34.
Baker 25, St. Benedict's 22.
Bloomsburg T. 33, Indiana T. 28.
Brigham Young 52, Montana St. 37.
Brown 40, Conn. State 31.
Butler 48, Creighton 30.
California 42, Stanford 34.
Carbondale T. 34, East T. 33.
Carleton 34, South Dakota 16.
Catholic 38, Annapolis 30.
Chicago 35, Michigan 22.
Colgate 21, Syracuse 16.
Citadel 30, Charleston 27.
Coe 31, Iowa State T. 29.
Concordia 29, MacAlester 19.
Cornell 40, Dartmouth 35.
De Kalb 43, Elmhurst 37.
Detroit 40, Adrian 38.
Duke 26, Virginia 17.
Georgia 39, Presbyterian 26.
Gettysburg 41, Drexel 22.
Georgia Tech 40, Sewanee 39.
Georgetown 30, Temple 22.
Grinnell 34, Central 12.
Hamlin 40, Ripon 30.
Hanover 35, Joliet 23.
Harvard 42, Clarkson 34.
Illinois 34, Northwestern 20.
Johns Hopkins 46, Loyola 40.
Kansas 32, Kansas State 24.
Kentucky 47, Chattanooga 20.
Kirksville 38, Culver Stockton 35.
Lebanon Valley 27, Muhlenberg 23.
Lincoln 45, Delaware State 13.
Louisiana State 48, Tulane 26.
Louisiana Tech 43, Louisiana Col. 29.
Lynchburg 33, Hampden-Sydney 23.
Mankato T. 25, Winona T. 21.
Maryland 34, Virginia P. I. 32.
Montana M. 47, Idaho (3B) 23.
Moorehead 30, Bemidji T. 24.
Northeastern 38, New Hampshire 24.
N. D. State 39, S. D. State 32.
Ohio State 28, Minnesota 24.
Ohio Wesleyan 36, Cincinnati 31.
Oshkosh T. 31, Platteville T. 33.
Panzer 32, Dana Col. 29.
Penn M. C. 37, Moravian 22.
Penn State 28, Washington & Jeff. 11.
Pennsylvania 37, West Point 18.
Pittsburgh 39, Notre Dame 34.
Princeton 41, Rutgers 24.
Rhode Island 44, Worcester P. I. 36.
Richmond 32, Virginia M. I. 20.
Savage 42, John Marshall 30.
Seth Low 34, Cooper Union 31.
Slippery Rock 45, Grove City 44.
South Carolina 43, Furman 18.
Swarthmore 36, Lafayette 31.
St. Francis 27, St. John's 26.
Tarkio 33, William Jewell 24.
Tennessee 32, Emory and Henry 31.
Texas Christian 29, So. Methodist 26.
Tulsa 30, Oklahoma Baptists 24.
Texas 40, Rice 38.
Tufts 33, Springfield 21.
Union 29, Rensselaer P. I. 24.
Utah Aggies 32, Utah 24.
Villanova 47, Penn A. C. 27.
Wagner 51, N. Y. U. Dental 14.
Waynesburg 45, Fairmount T. 19.
West Chester T. 40, Millersville 27.
Western State 30, Colorado C. 28.
Western T. 30, Marquette 18.
West Liberty 44, Shepherd 39.
W. Maryland 23, Washington C. 18.
Williams 38, Wesleyan 18.
Wilmington 30, Findlay 22.
Wittenberg 32, Ohio U. 27.
Wooster 43, Oberlin 23.
Wyoming 33, Nebraska 24.
Yale 34, Columbia 26.

Glendons Given Rowing Posts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Hubert Glendon and his father, Richard A. (Old Dick) Glendon, have been named head coach and associate coach of rowing, respectively, at Columbia University, it was announced officially during the week-end by Dr. Edward S. Elliott, director of athletics.

Will Rogers Scores Four Goals

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Will Rogers, humorist, proved his ability as a polo player in the Midwick Country Club's 10-to-5 victory over the Los Indios quartet here yesterday. Rogers, playing No. 1 position, scored four goals, a feat equaled only by his team mate at No. 3, Eric C. Pedley.

Shields Defeats Lott in Singles; Also Wins Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Francis X. Shields of New York, retained his Canadian indoor singles tennis championship here on Saturday when he defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 9—7, and then, with Laird Watt of this city, won the doubles title, 6—3, 11—9, 6—4.

Lott was off his game in the first set and Shields dominated the play, but the loser improved in the third and gave the champion a stiff struggle in the final set. In the first set Shields's hard drives along the sidelines passed Lott continually as he attempted to come to the net. The loser was kept on the defensive throughout the second set, but in the third each player won his own service until Shields broke through that of Lott in the fifteenth game and then won the next to take the set, match and title.

In the doubles final the play of Shields was the big factor and the losers, William Aydelotte, New York, and Robert Murray, Montreal, could not handle his drives down the sidelines.

Canadian Indoor Tennis Championships
Singles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—0, 9—7.

Doubles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated William Aydelotte, New York, and Robert Murray, Montreal, 6—3, 11—9, 6—4.

Eli Remains Unbeaten In Eastern Cage Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22—Yale's varsity basketball team won its second straight Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game here Saturday evening, defeating Columbia, 34 to 26. It was Columbia's third setback in four games. William D. Nash '36, left guard of the Lions was high scorer of the game with 12 points. James DeAngelis '35S was high-point man for the Eli, his total being nine. The score was 13-all at half time. The summary:

Yale	Columbia
Nikkel, lf	rg, Meisel
Saner, DeAngelis, rf	lg, Nash
Wilson, Kellogg, c	c, McDowell, S. Maroon
Reese, lg	rf, Tomb
Miles, rg	lf, T. Maroon, Asselin

Score—Yale 34, Columbia 26. Goals from floor—DeAngelis 3, Reese 3, Miles 3, Wilson 2, Nikkel for Yale; Nash 4, Meisel 2, Asselin 2, Tomb, S. Maroon for Columbia. Goals from foul—Wilson 3, DeAngelis 3, Reese 2, Miles 2 for Yale; Nash 4, Meisel 2 for Columbia. Referee—Kennedy. Umpire—Carroll.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 22—Cornell took another Eastern Intercollegiate basketball game Saturday night, beating Dartmouth, 40 to 35, in the last minute of play. With the score tied 35-all, J. Richard McGraw '34 broke loose with a mid-court shot which was the winning counter, despite the fact that another goal and foul followed in quick succession. Dartmouth started in weakly, but led at half time, 21 to 19, following which a makeshift team was put on the floor. The summary:

Cornell	Dartmouth
Ferraro, lf	rg, Stangle
Freed, Downer, rf	lg, Krasszewski, Hubbell
Downer, Voelker, c	c, Goss, Levine
McGraw, Wilson, lg	
rf, Miller, Krivitsky, Cahn	
Houck, Foote, rg	lf, Bonniwell, Edwards

Score—Cornell University 40, Dartmouth College 35. Goals from floor—Downer 4, Houck 4, Ferraro 3, McGraw 3, Freed 2 for Cornell; Bonniwell 4, Krasszewski 3, Goss 2, Miller 2, Stangle, Krivitsky for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Ferraro 3, Houcky 2, Freed, McGraw, Downer for Cornell; Bonniwell 4, Edwards 2, Miller 2, Stangle for Dartmouth. Referee—Brennan. Umpire—Young.

Shotton Will Coach Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—Burt Shotton, Philadelphia's former National League manager, will be coach of the Cincinnati Reds during the 1934 season, the Redland club announced today. For a time, the former St. Louis pitcher and outfielder had been mentioned prominently as likely manager of the Reds, though he was pilot of the Phillies. Then Bob O'Farrell, another St. Louis product, was named to run the team here, and Shotton was deposed at the helm of the Phillies by Jimmy Wilson, whom he had traded to the Cardinals years before. Shotton's choice was that of O'Farrell himself, it was disclosed by Larry Macphail, general manager of the Reds.

Tilden 1 Up on Vines

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—In their barnstorming tour across the country, William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., stopped here long enough Saturday night to entertain 5000 spectators at the Broadway Armory. Tilden won the encounter, 9—7, 1—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. The series now stands 4 to 3 in favor of Tilden. Their next stop is Denver, Colo. In the doubles, one-set match, Richards and Vines defeated Tilden and Barnes, 8—6.

Red Sox Sign Pennock

Secretary Phil Troy of the Boston Red Sox announced late Saturday that General Manager Eddie Collins had signed Herb Pennock, the veteran left-handed pitcher who up until recently wore the uniform of the New York Yankees. The Yanks released him earlier in the month. Pennock has pitched 21 years of major-league ball, and his best season was in 1926, when he won 23 games and lost 11. He was with the Red Sox from 1915 through 1922 before going to the Yankees.

Chicago Bears Win Easily

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Chicago's Bears, with little lost effort, defeated an All-Star football aggregation here Sunday, 21 to 7. Approximately 35,000 fans

Financial: Market Quotations

After Renewing Advance, Stocks Slightly Easier

Market Becomes Quieter on Mild Reaction—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Stocks and staples generally sailed in narrow channels today, although there was little change apparent in the trading weather.

Stocks reacted moderately to profit taking after several forenoon attempts to extend last week's advance. Oils retained a part of their gains acquired in a broad buying flurry around noon, but other divisions eased. Western Union and Columbian Carbon lost a couple of points each.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, New York Central and Case eased fractionally to about a point. Union Pacific, Seaboard Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey were higher.

Revaluing the Dollar

Speculative circles continued to watch Washington closely for further market clues. The feeling was general that the President's money bill revaluing the dollar and setting up a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund would get the approval of the Senate probably this week or early next and that it would go to the Chief Executive virtually in the same form it passed the house.

Many in the financial district believe that huge credit inflation, operated by the Government instead of the Federal Reserve System, will soon get under way over a broader front than has yet been witnessed. More conservative bankers, at the same time, appear to be encouraged by the belief that the 50-60 per cent dollar devaluation will be held to, that expatriated capital will come home for investment purposes and that, as a result, forward spending by manufacturers and other industrialists will attain great momentum.

Bond Market Steady

With a week of broad activity and rising prices behind it, the bond market today maintained a cheerful tone with signs of a further substantial buying interest in second-grade and prime classifications.

Up to mid-day the heaviest transfers were in a fairly long list of low-priced rails, utilities and industrials. The best action was supplied by such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Union Pacific 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s, each of which gained about a point.

Fractional improvement featured American Smelting 5s, Santa Fe 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Missouri Pacific 5½s, and Nickel Plate 4½s among others.

A few loans like New York Central 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s yielded a little ground on realizing.

United States Governments had a firm tone, although volume was comparatively small during the early trading. Most of the Treasury issues were up from 3-32s to 5-32s of a point, while Libertys were 1-32 lower to 2-32s higher. In its quieter form and narrow price range the market appeared to be awaiting definite information respecting the Treasury's plans for its next financing.

Foreign loans had a rather small price range with trading most active in the French, German, Canadian and Brazilian categories. French 7½s climbed a point, while Austrian 7s jumped more than 2 points on a small turnover. Some of the Australian and German issues were heavy.

Dollar Closes At Best Price, $4.99½ In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States dollar moved within narrow limits on the foreign exchange market today and closed at $4.99½ to the pound—1⅞ cents to the pound better than Saturday's close of $5.01⅜.

Despite the effect of selling in connection with American gold purchases, which weakened the rate to $5.0181½ the recovery was effected by persistent buying, partly by trade interests. The close was the day's best quotation.

Speculation was limited pending developments in connection with the United States's gold bill, for which the market is interestedly waiting.

Gold currencies did not maintain an early improvement and closed little changed, the French franc at 79.71 to the pound as compared with Saturday's quotation of 79.78.

The demand for gold on the open market continues keen with America believed to have obtained the bulk of £980,000 worth available at 132s. 11d. a fine ounce including a premium of 9½d. an ounce.

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States dollar gained one centime on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.93 francs (6.28 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.61 marks (38.31 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with Saturday's quotation of 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark).

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Saturday	77.3	81.8	83.3	80.8
Week ago	75.4	78.3	80.7	78.1
Month ago	71.4	72.2	76.3	73.2
Year ago	65.2	63.2	83.9	70.8
2 years ago	68.8	76.2	84.3	76.5
3 years ago	89.9	105.5	99.9	98.4
High (1933-4)	77.3	84.9	88.5	83.5
Low (1933-4)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 20
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	100	92	92	92	92
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	11200	10	9⅝	9¾	10⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	19	19¾	19	19¾
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	500	8½	8¾	8½	8½
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7¼	7½	7½
112	47½	3†	Air Reduction	700	104⅛	103⅛	103¾	103¼
23	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8900	22⅝	21⅞	22⅜	22⅛
8¼	1⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	23500	4¾	4⅜	4½	4⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2700	10⅞	10	10⅜	10⅜
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
21	11⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	10¼	9⅛	9½	10⅛
152	70¾	6†	Allied Chem	1600	154½	151¼	151½	152½
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	..
26⅜	5	..	Allis Chalmers	8200	20½	19¾	19¾	20⅛
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	18¾	15¾	18⅜	18⅛
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4¼	4	4	4⅜
47⅜	18½	2	Amerada	1100	48	45¾	46⅜	46
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1700	34⅞	33⅛	32¾	33¼
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝
100½	49½	4	Am Can	5500	102¾	100⅜	102¼	100
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	131	130⅞	130⅞	..
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3500	29	28	28	28⅝
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	49	48	48	48
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	500	8	7½	8	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	8100	60⅞	59½	60⅛	59¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	14500	10⅞	10⅛	10½	10⅛
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	23¼	22½	22½	23
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	18⅞	17⅜	18	17½
27¼	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1000	14¼	13½	13½	13½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	18⅞	18½	18½	18½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	9¾	9	9	9
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	38¼	27½	27½	27⅝
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	6100	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
57½	25	6	Am Ice pf	400	41½	41½	41½	..
15½	4¼	..	Am International	9200	9⅜	9	9	9⅛
3½	⅞	..	Am La France	900	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4800	33	32	32¾	32¾
63	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	400	61½	61	61	61½
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	1400	20⅞	20	20⅜	19⅞
30½	17	1½	Am News	110	24¾	23	24K	23
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	14900	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
41⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 5½ pf	900	23¾	23	23	23
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	1200	21	20	20	20
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	16900	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	16
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	612900	22⅜	21⅝	22	22⅛
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	38	38	38	37½
7¾	⅞	..	Am Seating	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
4½	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	1600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	24½	24	24½	24¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15800	45⅞	44⅜	45⅞	44⅜
27	4⅝	..	Am Smelt & R pf	260	105	104	105	102½
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel Fdries	6900	24¾	23½	24	24
47⅞	30	2†	Am Steel F pf	30	76	76	76	76
74	21½	1	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	39¾
134⅝	86½	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	54¼	53½	53½	54
25	2⅞	..	Am Tel & Tel	6600	119¼	117½	118	118½
37⅞	2⅞	..	Am Type Founds	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
3⅞	⅜	..	Am Type Fd pf	200	16	16	16	..
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	9100	23½	..	..	..
12	2⅜	..	Am Woolen	1600	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
67½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	72	71¼	72	71⅞
4¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2¾
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2400	8½	8	8	8
66	20	..	Am Zinc&S pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42½
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	37100	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16¾
39¾	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1100	23	22½	22½	22½
9	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	86½	85½	85½	..
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	23200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	5200	3	2⅞	3	3
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	9200	61½	59½	59½	60
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	..
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	260	6⅞	6½	6¾	6¼
8¼	3¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2	2	1⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1700	14½	13¾	13¾	14
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	55	55	55	..
35¾	6¾	.50	Asso Oil	230	31	31	31	..
80½	34⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	13600	69⅞	67¾	68¼	68⅜
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	300	76⅞	76	76⅞	..
59	15½	..	Atl Coast Line	3800	48¾	47½	47½	48¼
32½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	8100	33¾	31⅝	32¼	31⅞
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	600	42⅝	41	41	42¾
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	90	90	90	..
34¾	14½	..	Atlas Tack	900	11½	11⅛	11½	10½
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	3900	53½	52	52¼	52⅜
9⅝	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1500	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅝
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	26400	9⅜	8⅞	9	9¼
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	24900	13½	12⅞	13	13⅛
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	49½	47	47	50
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19100	28½	27⅜	28	28⅞
39¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	33¾	33	33	33¾
99⅞	65¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	90	90	90	..
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1800	43⅜	43	43⅜	43½
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103	103	103	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	170	4¾	4½	4½	4½
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	18400	10	9¼	9½	9⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	13½	13½	13½	14
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62½	62½	62½	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	800	12	11½	11¾	11⅜
101¼	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	400	103	102¾	103	..
15	8¼	1½	Belg Nat Rys pf	400	103	102¾	103	..
15	8½	1½	Beneficial IL	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10300	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
9	4	..	Best & Co	600	36¾	29½	29½	29¾
49¼	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	23600	44⅞	43¾	43⅞	44
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	76⅛	76	76	76¼
29½	6⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	33⅜	32	32	33¾
19¾	3¼	..	Blaw Knox	2500	14⅝	14	14	14⅜
50	24	..	Blumenthal pf	100	50¼	50	50	..
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3200	67¾	65¼	66	66¾
70	52	4†	Bon Ami A	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	9500	25	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
22¼	5½	5e	Borg Warner	3200	24⅞	24½	24½	24¼
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
14⅜	2¾	25b	Briggs Mfg	33800	14½	13½	13⅝	14¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6500	32¾	32¼	32½	33
9	2¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	73	72	72	72½
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	57½	57	57	57
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9⅜	9	9	9
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	8	7½	7½	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
9⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	6000	7½	6¾	7	6⅞
38	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	32½	32	32½	32
5¾	4	..	Budd Wheel	2400	4½	3⅞	4	4¼
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	2400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20½	6½	.40	Burrough Add	6200	17¾	16⅞	17¼	17¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	3	3	3	3
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	4	4	4	3½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
7½	1¼	..	Buterick	300	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	9200	29⅞	28⅝	29¼	29⅝
80	30⅛	..	Byers pf	240	59½	56½	56½	55½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	24¾	24	24	24⅝
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1900	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅛
16¼	2	..	Campbell WY&C	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4000	5¾	5½	5½	5½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1500	17⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills		30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	400	7⅝	7	7⅝	7¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	7100	77¾	75½	76¾	76¾
86¼	51	4	Case Thresh pf	10	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	76½
29⅝	5½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	8900	28¾	27½	27¾	28¼
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	2	2	2	2¼
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	10500	43¼	41½	41⅞	41⅝
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	300	3½	3½	3½	..
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	9	8⅜	8⅞	8
44⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5200	36½	35⅛	36½	35¼
7⅝	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	5⅛	5	5¼	4⅞
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2300	40¾	39½	39½	40½
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9000	44⅛	43½	44	44⅛
8	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	3	3	3	3
8½	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi& Gt West	1200	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3500	9⅞	9	9½	10
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3400	6¾	6	6	6⅜
18⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8200	10½	9½	9½	10
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	14600	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	20½	19½	19½	20½
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19	19	19	19
18½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	320	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
34	5	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	800	24	23	23	23¼
10½	2	..	Childs Company	400	8	7⅝	8	7⅝
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	10	16	16	16	16¼
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	44700	55¾	53⅝	54½	54¾
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	20½	20	20	19⅝
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	72	72	72	..
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vtc	300	3⅛	3	3	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
14¼	5	.25	Clark Equipment	40	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	13⅜	12⅞	13	13
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	75	75	75	73½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	23¼	22½	22½	22¾
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	8	8	8	..
17⅝	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	7	6¼	6¼	6⅞
54	9	..	Colo F & I pf	140	23	21⅜	21⅝	21
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	37¼	37	37¼	37½
42¾	12½	..	Colo & S 1pf	20	24	23	23	26
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	14600	15¼	14½	14¾	14⅞
38	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2200	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	26⅞
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	63½	63	63½	65½
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	5200	23½	22¾	23	22⅝
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	95	94½	94½	..
39½	11	2	Comm Cred A	300	41	40⅜	41	..
25½	18⅛	2	Comm Cr 5½ pf B	60	25⅞	25	25	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	43	42	42¼	41¾
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	94	93½	93½	93¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	72800	35⅞	34⅝	35	35
6½	1¼	..	Comwith & So	22600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60½	17⅝	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1200	38½	37½	37½	37⅜
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	9
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	3800	28½	26⅞	28¾	27
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	6200	14	13¼	13½	13⅝
64½	36	3	Consol Gas	13300	44⅞	43⅜	43¾	44
99	89½	5	Consol Gas pf	800	90	89½	90	89½
5½	1⅜	..	Consol Laundries	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
18⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	38600	12½	11⅜	11¾	11⅝
10⅝	1⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	5½	5	5	5
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	5100	1⅞	1½	1¾	1½
2¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	5100	1⅞	1½	1¾	1½
10¼	1¼	..	Container A	400	8½	8	8	8¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	3	2½	2½	2⅜
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	600	11⅜	10¼	11	10⅜
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
76⅜	38¼	2½	Cont Can	2100	80¾	79¾	80¼	79½
17½	2½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2200	31	30⅛	30¼	31
4	1	..	Cont Motors	3300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9700	19½	18⅜	18⅞	18⅝
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2000	80¾	79	79½	78½
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	2000	5⅞	5½	5¾	5½
39½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	1400	30½	30	30	30¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	800	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2100	35	34½	34½	34⅝
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	4900	6	5¾	5¾	6
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	2100	27⅞	27¼	27¾	27⅜
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	54½	54½	54½	..
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	3400	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2¾
16	2½	..	Cuba Rr pf	120	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	7⅝
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	8400	8	7⅛	7⅜	7¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	180	45½	39¼	39¼	43
55½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	41	41	41	41
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	3000	19½	18½	18½	18⅞
65	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	900	57⅞	57¼	57¼	57
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	23600	3½	3	3	3½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	18700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1500	16	15½	15⅝	16¼
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
49	8¾	..	Deere & Co	3800	32	31	31½	31½
93¾	27⅝	..	Del & Hudson	3400	69⅞	67½	68	68
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8900	29½	27⅜	27½	28⅝
19¾	2	..	Denver & R G pf	2700	7⅜	7	7⅜	6½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	700	74½	74	74	73½
16	1½	..	Detroit & Mack pf	70	14	70¼	13½	15⅛
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6¾	6½	6⅛	6½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	86¾	86	86¼	86¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	120	120	120	120¼
16	3½	..	Eaton Mfg	1600	16¼	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	2200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
24¼	4	..	Eitingon S pf	200	32¼	32	32¼	31¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9600	23⅝	22⅝	22½	23
88⅛	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	90	90	90	90
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	5½	5	5	5½
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2300	4½	4¾	4⅝	4⅜
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7000	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
38½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	16½	14⅜	15½	14½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	14½	13¾	14	12¾
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	50⅞	50½	50¾	50¼
4	1	..	Elk Horn Coal	600	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	58	58	58	58
14¾	3⅝	..	Engineers Pub S	500	6¾	6½	6½	6½
47	11	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	18½	18½	18½	..
55	12	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
49⅞	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	19	19	19	..
13¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	12¾	10¼	10¼	10½
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	4800	20⅞	19½	20	20¼
29¼	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	24⅞	24	24	24⅜
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	700	19½	19	19	18

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Operations Rise Five Points During the Week

Optimistic Tone Prevails —Motor Makers Fairly Active

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The undertone of the steel situation last week continued optimistic, with operations at 35 per cent of capacity, a gain of five points over the previous week. Only one important producing district, Chicago, has experienced a decline in the rate recently, and there the decline is expected to prove temporary.

It is regarded as somewhat remarkable that the steel pace has been holding up so well with the tinplate makers at so low an ebb of operations. Their general average is 40 per cent of capacity as compared with 95 per cent during most of 1933. Moreover, the container manufacturers were the second largest steel users in 1933.

Structural Steel Active

Sales of fabricated structural steel during December were 72 per cent greater than for the preceding month, according to the American Institute of Steel Construction. It is expected that final figures for 1933 will reveal that structural steel shipments were 10 per cent under those for 1932.

Structural steel sales so far this year have been brisk and it is probable that the total for January will have been as large as for the preceding month.

Steel prices have a very steady complexion, in fact the most stable in several months. The first decline in any steel price in many weeks was the 25-cent reduction in furnace coke at Connellsville, Penna., which emphasizes that steel and prices of related products are not forever destined to go higher. There is some talk, however, of a rise of $1 a ton in semifinished steel inasmuch as several finished steel items were advanced effective Jan. 1.

Automobile makers are buying fair tonnages of sheets. Automobile production, however, is not increasing as fast as expected because of mechanical difficulties in connection with new models. However, sales of some of the cheaper cars have been very satisfactory.

Roads Buying More

The Santa Fe has bought nearly 35,000 tons of rails and still has 15,000 tons more to buy to complete its signified quota. It also ordered recently 3800 tons of tie plates, 5800 kegs of spikes and 1600 kegs of bolts. Illinois Central has received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission for a federal loan for the purchase of nearly 22,000 tons of rails, 16,000 freight cars and 230 passengers cars. The New Haven has secured a loan for the purchase of 50 passenger cars. The St. Louis & San Francisco is asking permission to buy 26,000 tons of rails, while the Boston & Maine is asking for a loan for the purchase of 30,000 tons of rails and fastenings.

A few good sales of cast iron pipe have been made or are pending.

Business in pig iron is very quiet but consumption is improving. Foundries, which the previous week had been working three days a week, have increased the pace by another day. Mostly fill-in tonnages are being bought.

Iron and steel scrap continues buoyant with an average rise of 60 cents a ton during the week to the composite price of about $11,70 a ton, the sharpest advance for a week in the present market movement.

Predictions of a forthcoming shortage of skilled labor in the steel industry are being made, based perhaps on the experience of last July when the industry was at 60 per cent of capacity.

Secretary Perkins Asks for Security Of Wage Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Expressing the hope that the main benefits of the NRA should be made permanent, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in the annual report of the Department of Labor, issued yesterday, urged unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, a clearly outlined program of low-cost housing, better planning of production by management so as to stabilize employment and the use by workers and employers of the facilities of the United States Employment Service.

Among the accomplishments of the NRA which the Secretary said should be continued were shorter working hours, higher wages, abolition of child labor, use of government purchasing power for supplies and equipment to maintain high industrial standards, boards to pass on local industrial complaints and "general recognition of the desirability of competent wage-earners' representation, selected through organization, in all matters affecting industry, labor conditions and civic development."

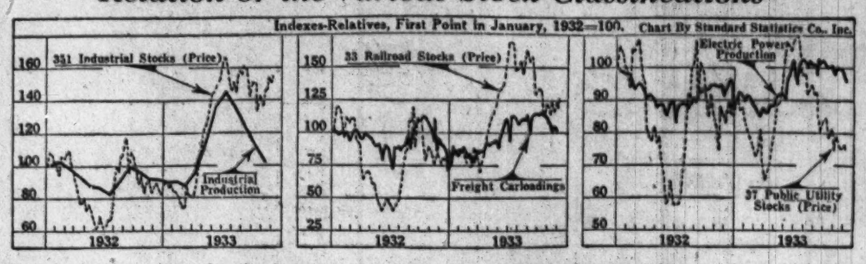
In uring the creation of a fund to be used as unemployment reserves, Miss Perkins said:

"Premiums may be paid wholly by the employer or by the employer and employees contributing, or by the Government participating where states desire it, but the cost should be assessed as one of the industrial hazards for which industry itself must provide."

Regarding old-age pensions, the Secretary said:

"There is a problem here which must be met and solved by making systematic and dignified old-age provision in the states which have not already adopted such forward-looking legislation. Federal assistance in this field would not be inappropriate if needed."

Relation of the Various Stock Classifications



The charts above trace for the last two years the relations between the prices of common stocks, in the three main classifications—industrials, rails and utilities—with the indexes mainly governing stock prices—industrial production, carloadings and output of electricity.

Commodity Price Level Shows Gain Of One Per Cent

Index Same as on Nov. 18, High Point for Last Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—For the third consecutive week, wholesale commodity prices have advanced, until the index of the United States Department of Labor now stands at the same level reached during the week ended Nov. 18, 1933, when the high point for the last three years was recorded. The index for the week ended Jan. 13 stood at 71.7 per cent of the 1926 average, compared with 71.0 for the Jan. 6 week, reflecting increases in prices in nine of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau.

"Present prices are 15½ per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago, when the general index registered 62.0. As compared with the low point for the year 1933, the week ending March 4, when the index stood at 59.6, the current index is up by 20 per cent. The present level of prices is 25 per cent under the general average for the month of June, 1929, when the wholesale commodity price index number registered 95.2."

Of the 10 major groups of commodities carried in the Bureau's index, the food group showed the largest advance. They rose by 2½ per cent within the week.

Market prices of farm products continued to show recovery and moved upward 2 per cent over the average for the previous week and 7 per cent over the average for three weeks ago (the week of Dec. 23, 1933).

The one-half of 1 per cent rise in the metals and metal products group was due to recent advances in prices of motor vehicles. Further advancing prices for hides and skins and certain leather items caused the hides and leather group to continue their rise.

Rising prices for certain cotton textiles and other textile items, such as burlap, hemp and jute, more than counterbalanced declining prices for knit goods and silk and rayon and caused the textile-products group to rise fractionally. The fuel and lighting-materials group and the building-materials group also showed minor advances during the week. The housefurnishing-goods group remained at the level of the week before, showing no change in average prices.

The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 separate price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

	Mar4 1933	Nov18 1933	Jan6 1934	Jan13 1934
All commodities	59.6	71.7	71.0	71.7
Foods	53.4	65.4	62.7	64.2
Hides & lthr prod.	67.6	88.5	90.0	90.2
Textile products	50.6	75.8	76.0	76.1
Fuel & lght mtrls.	64.4	74.5	74.3	74.4
Met and met prods	77.4	83.5	83.3	83.7
Building materials	70.1	84.7	85.5	85.6
Chemicals & drugs	71.3	73.5	73.3	73.5
Housefurn goods	72.7	82.1	81.7	81.7
Miscellaneous	59.6	65.4	65.9	66.2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Wholesale commodity prices during December dropped one-half of 1 per cent, according to an announcement made by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The index number for the month receded to 70.8 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 71.1 per cent for November.

Argentina Pegs Peso To Pound Sterling

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government has definitely divorced the peso from any connection with gold currencies by pegging it to the pound sterling at 15 pesos to the pound (36.6 cents a peso with the pound at $5.04).

Since Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, the peso had been based on the French franc. Before Britain went off gold, the peso was pegged to the pound on the basis of 11.46 pesos to the pound, or 44.4 cents per peso.

The change to the pound basis was a step in the government policy to cheapen the peso to enable exporters to dispose more easily and profitably of primary products, Argentina's principal exports, Finance Minister Federigo Pinedo said.

Canadian Wheat Crop 60 Per Cent of 1932

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22 (AP)—A considerable reduction in Canada's wheat crop for 1933 was indicated in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report which estimated the present crop at about 60 per cent of that of 1932.

A crop of 269,729,000 bushels, slightly lower than the November estimate, is expected, compared with that of 1932 of 443,061,000 bushels.

Corn and forage crops were among the few agricultural products to show increases over 1932, whereas all grain crops including oats, barley, rye and flaxseed showed considerable reductions since 1932.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Naturally the gold bill was uppermost in the mind of the financial district last week. It ranks in importance with the outstanding currency and banking legislation of American history, that is, with such legislation as the National Banking Act of 1863, the Resumption Act of 1875, the Gold Standard Act of 1900, and the Federal Reserve Act of 1914.

Market-wise, of course, the bill was very favorably received, but the Street is unhappy about it, if for no other reason than that the President wants such an important bill rushed through to enactment in only seven days' time. The favorable action on the tape, and a rising bond market with the largest turnover in years did not prevent Wall Street from viewing with dismay the most important aspect of the bill, the virtual transfer of control over our money system from the Federal Reserve banks to the Treasury.

To the public the main feature of the bill was the theoretical fixing of the limits of currency value between 50 and 60 per cent of former parity, and the 60-cent dollar has of course become the butt of endless popular jesting. But the foreign exchange response was not in accord with a superficial newspaper headline reading of the bill, and indicated complete skepticism as to the 60-cent dollar theory.

If we start at this point, therefore, of the striking discrepancy between the President's statement that the dollar should be revalorized at not over 60 per cent of former gold parity, and the exchange market appraisal of the dollar at the end of the week at well above this value, we may penetrate more closely to why the financial district is troubled.

Upward Pressure on Dollar

The essential facts of our international trade position indicate a value for the dollar substantially higher than 60 per cent of former gold parity. We have a favorable trade balance which in November ran over $50,000,000. We have run such a favorable balance for a generation. In the gold standard days this trade balance, together with war debts due us, was met by Europeans partly by shipments of gold here, partly out of the proceeds of American loans to foreigners, and eventually, by default. But there are now no private shipments of gold here and there will be no American loans abroad in the near future, except, perhaps, some officially sponsored loans to Russia. Europeans, to pay for their surplus of American purchases, must bid for the dollar in the open market. This means a constant upward pressure on the dollar, or, reversely, a constant offering of sterling and francs.

To put it another way, if at the present general level of prices in the United States and abroad, we can sell abroad more than we buy, then Europeans must bid dollars up to make payment, and this bidding up will continue until the dollar rises so high and European currencies go so low that American goods get too dear for Europeans and they stop buying more than they sell us.

In other words, the price level here and abroad determines the net flow of goods, and that in turn determines the exchange value of the currencies involved. The value of the dollar in international trade is determined by the American price level, compared to the foreign price level. This reverses the popular theory embodied in the Gold Bill, that prices here can be raised by driving the dollar down abroad, that is, by bidding up sterling and francs, and makes the operation seem like blowing the thermometer.

May Have Heavy Loss

If there be truth in this theory of international exchange—and it is widely accepted among the financially sophisticated—then the proposed "exchange depreciation fund" in the hands of the Treasury will be opposing the tide in trying to hold the dollar down, and if it succeeds it will not have accomplished anything of importance.

The fund is, of course, sufficient for quite a long but not for an indefinite period. For a long time, the Treasury can buy gold, sterling, and francs from all sellers at prices 66 per cent above their pre-1933 levels, which is all that a 60 per cent dollar can reasonably be taken to mean.

But since it cannot hold them up indefinitely, a time will come when it will have no more funds. Then it will either have to have another $2,000,000,000 to play the exchange game, as Mr. Morgenthau spoke of the operation in Senate hearing last week, or else——

The foreign currencies will then plunge to their natural or trade levels and the United States Government will be left with a heavy paper loss, like bond houses that support their issues unsuccessfully for a time in a falling market.

May Put France Off Gold

There is another difficulty. If the Treasury invests heavily in gold instead of in sterling and francs, it will pull France off the gold standard. Then the franc will drop, defeating the very purpose of the whole operation. The Treasury will have a mountain of gold and European ill-feeling and no market for either.

Another line of reasoning brings the same conclusion. The President has virtually asked Congress to tie his hands from revaluing above 60 per cent. But it does not appear that there is likely to be any early revalorization in the old-fashioned sense of a return to the gold bullion standard. It is all in theory, just as the new use of the term "gold certificates" was promptly pointed out by the financial district as a mere euphemism for irredeemable legal tender.

To talk of a 60 per cent dollar therefore is only a figure of speech, so long as there is no gold standard, and no free gold market. All it means is a 6.55 cent franc, and that matters to very few people.

Actually, the Street feels, the President has probably already been made aware of this by his advisers. It feels that the fund will not be used extensively in this Canute effort. It believes that the real purpose of the bill is something quite different.

A Central Bank

The real purpose of the bill seems to the Street to be that of turning over to the Treasury, through the use of a two billion dollar fund for three years without publicity, the credit control now vested in the Federal Reserve System through its open market operations. This is, in short, the central government bank rumored in the Street since December, and mentioned in this column on Dec. 11. It is disguised under an imaginary or paper revalorization of the dollar and as such is being rushed through Congress in order to facilitate early Treasury financing of a size and volume which the Street feels is far from sufficient justification for such haste.

The new Exchange Equalization Fund is permitted by the bill to buy and sell nearly everything, including government securities, gold, foreign exchange, foreign securities and so on. Since the exchange operation is thought by the Street to be abortive, it is expected that the fund will be used to parallel the open-market operations of the Reserve system, and this gives power to Mr. Morgenthau or the President to veto any market control by the Reserve system if they choose.

Aim to Control Credit

The Street feels, in short, that the bill has been sold to Congress as a means to fight the imaginary operations of the British Exchange Equalization Fund, which, interestingly enough, was reported last week from London never to have operated in dollars on any effectual scale. Mr. Morgenthau, as he himself said last week, wants more chips to play against the British, but it is believed in the Street that the President is playing an even larger game.

The Street does not like this because the whole action will achieve what central bank legislation has traditionally tried to prevent, political control over credit conditions. Moreover it considers Mr. Morgenthau's playing exchange poker with the British much like playing peasporridge-hot with a grizzly bear in spite of the fact that he will have more chips. Speculators do not mind, because they do not usually look far ahead, and if they do look ahead they figure that Washington control over credit will allow far more play on the up side than Reserve system control. The more astute speculators probably figure that with the Government's operations closed from the public gaze, insiders will get the news first. This is what used to happen when the Street was always custodian of the financial mysteries.

Retail Trade Is Holding Up Well In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 — Retailers and wholesalers in Chicago enjoyed another good week for the period ended last Saturday, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Aided by the wide response to Dollar Day, staged last Friday by most of the leading consumer outlets, retail sales showed an appreciable gain, both over the preceding week and also over the like period a year ago.

Brisk demands from the Southeast and Southwest kept the wholesalers in a happy state of mind. While these two sections of the country led the continued demands on the jobbers, there was no sign of any curtailment elsewhere. Collections are continuing satisfactory as are commitments for future delivery.

Fear that the reductions in hours and personnel by the CWA may have a discouraging effect on local business was discounted by prominent spokesmen for the emergency work organization. With prospects for early undertaking of several important PWA projects and a steady although gradual upward trend in commercial and industrial employment, representatives of the Federal Administration appear to think that the newly made slack will be gradually and permanently absorbed.

Along Automobile Row, there are expectations for an active fortnight. Early sales of models being pushed at the New York show and to be displayed here late this month are in many cases exceeding expectations.

The packers, the utilities and the railroads all indicate gratification with recent developments.

Fixity of Exchange Must Wait Upon New Price Level

Necessary to International Monetary Agreement, Declares Leon

By Marjory Robinson

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Praise for the President's knowledge of the currency problem was voiced to this correspondent today by Mr. Rene Leon, expert on money and exchange, on his return from Washington.

Mr. Leon is credited with having suggested to the President the use of the unrepealed war-time powers which were invoked last March in dealing with the banking emergency.

Asked what further measures President Roosevelt will employ to raise prices by monetary means, he replied:

"I don't know. But I am satisfied that the President thoroughly understands the question. Perhaps he may lack technique, but in so far as the principle involved is concerned, there is no doubt in my mind that his conception of it is, at least, as good as any of his advisers."

World Problem

Mr. Leon explained the exchange problem as it relates to the whole world.

"Exchange-wise, the world is divided into three parts," he said. "The peak position is occupied by the gold bloc with approximately 250,000,000 people on a 100 per cent gold basis.

"The middle position is held by the dollar and sterling areas, with their currencies about 60 per cent of gold parity and a population of around 700,000,000 people.

"The lower rung is occupied by the two chief Asiastic countries—China and Japan—at 40 per cent of par and approximately 600,000,000 people, all related to the international price level.

"These three parts embrace practically three-quarters of the people of the earth—all related to the exchange medium as it affects their trade.

"The countries at the top rung, in order to protect their currencies and keep them anchored to gold, are applying tariffs, quotas and similar methods. The effect of these measures is to contract trade, but that does not protect their prices, which naturally tend to gravitate toward the international level. The net result, as evidenced in France, is an unbalanced budget, high taxes and eventual departure from the gold standard by embargo or otherwise."

Referring to the other extreme of the scale of exchange disparity—the two chief Asiastic trade nations—Mr. Leon said that their business is increasing "by leaps and bounds," to the detriment of western countries, because of the fact that they enjoy the lowest competitive costs through the depreciation of their exchanges.

Energetic Action Wanted

"This very condition," continued Mr. Leon, "induces all manner of industry to migrate to eastern points, whether it is attracted by the assurance of low exchange, and therefore lower competitive costs. Hence, the rapid development of the trade of these nations which is achieved entirely at the expense of the Occidental world. Only by taking direct and energetic action through exchange and tariff measures can we remedy this problem.

Enlarging on this question, which is directly linked to silver, Mr. Leon referred to his testimony before the Finance Committee of the Senate on Feb. 15, 1933. The statement read, in part:

"The influence of silver-using countries on world economy has been consistently underestimated by pointing to their relatively small contribution to the total of world trade. No greater blunder could be made. If artificial stimulus through low exchange is given to Oriental exports, then the coolie will draw the white man down to his level. He is doing it now, as evidenced by the statistics of foreign trade, which show that the dollar volume of Chinese trade has shrunk less than that of any one of the leading nations.

Chinese Exchange

"'China has been forced into an export position by the artificial depreciation of the (silver) Chinese exchanges. Had the purchasing power of the Chinese remained unimpaired, their indispensable import needs would not have forced them into this export position at the expense of western labor.

"'Hence the imperative necessity of doing something through silver for American agriculture, American industry and American labor, instead of merely 'doing something for silver.'"

To the question at what price level this country should attempt stabilization, Mr. Leon answered that no one knew. He described such a level as one at which a sufficient volume of trade at a given price level will provide government with sufficient taxation through taxation adequately to service the debt structure.

"I assume that the aim of the new $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund will be to achieve that level," Mr. Leon added.

"The new $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund will be used to achieve that level," Mr. Leon added.

World Stabilization

Regarding world stabilization, he stated that the question is whether "we shall attain the requisite price level together with other nations so that we can then discuss in unity the fixation of currencies to an international commodity."

Winding up his discussion, he said:

"As a prerequisite to such an international agreement," it would seem desirable to apply to money the principle which Judge John M. Woolsey of the United States District Court enunciated in his decision on Nov. 16 last in the Campbell hoarding case, namely, that 'gold is a commodity affected with a public interest.' This implies that hoarding and speculation in gold, being against the public interest, should once and for all be outlawed."

Praises President

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Rene Leon

Expert on Money and Exchange.

Good Progress On Up Side Is Made by Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Wheat prices made substantial progress on the up side last week, although there was free profit-taking at times, causing minor reactions. The buying has been based on a broader demand for cash wheat, better flour sales with improved shipping directions and continued small receipts.

Commission houses absorbed wheat freely on all the setbacks, and bullish sentiment increased as prices advanced. Strength in both stocks and cotton also incited some buying of wheat and other grains. Wheat showed more advance than coarse grains which were selling under pressure much of the week.

Weather news was influential also in causing buying support, the general conditions in the hard winter wheat territory being of a disturbing kind, and generous rains will be needed in the spring to make up for the seasonal deficiency in subsoil moisture. Some Kansas estimates, however, indicate the possibility of a crop of 100,000,000 bushels, or much larger than last year.

The trade was affected for a time by the sharp and unexpected drop in sterling exchange, but the later recovery started shorts covering freely.

The general opinion in the trade is that the grain markets will not be affected seriously by the minor changes and fluctuations in sterling. Wheat is too far out of line for export business to be much affected, and the general view is that domestic conditions will make the market.

An indication of how rapidly mills are eating into supplies was given in the decrease of 1,000,000 bushels in Minneapolis wheat stocks last week. Local stocks of wheat at Chicago are only a little more than 4,000,000 bushels, which is a small stock for this market.

The Government relief agencies continue to buy cash wheat, and this tends to force the mills into the terminal elevator supplies for wheat. Flour trade incidentally picked up quickly with the increase in wheat market activity.

Less favorable conditions were reported in Indiana where prospects up to recently were the best in several years. Seasonal increases are shown in southern hemisphere shipments, but the usual bearish effect of such shipments on domestic markets will probably be lacking this year.

Corn failed to show as much improvement as wheat, meeting free selling on the hard spots. In spite of the fact that farmers have sealed up large stocks of corn, primary markets are still getting a good run of corn, and this tends to check buying, while there is still fair hedging selling.

On the other hand the shipping demand has been much better with quite liberal sales. Argentine news on the crop outlook for corn is distinctly less favorable, with rains urgently needed over a wide territory.

Oats have been held back by the sluggishness of the corn market.

Greatest Single Beneficiary Of Federal Plans—the Farmer

To Receive $1,833,000,000 of $6,357,000,000 Total Already Appropriated by Government—Banks and Construction Next in Order

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The largest single beneficiary from the huge Government spending program, for which $6,357,000,000 already has been appropriated, will be the farmer, declares Moody's Investors Service in its current review. Of the total, he will receive $1,833,000,000 or about 29 per cent of the federal expenditure, or roughly equal to 30 per cent of 1933 gross farm income.

Next in order will be banks, which will receive $1,830,000,000, and building, for which a total expenditure of $1,229,000,000 is contemplated. Retail trade will benefit indirectly from expenditures for practically all groups. These figures are exclusive of $1,166,000,000 in appropriations still to be made by Congress at this session.

Half Billion Spent

Of the $1,833,000,000 which has been allotted to agriculture in the current fiscal year, $500,000,000 has already been spent. The amount allotted to farmers includes $1,368,000,000 (emergency) to be spent for loans on agricultural surpluses, loans for exports, crop loans, mortgage relief, etc., plus $515,000,000 of AAA benefits (from the ordinary budget) for crop reductions. Of this latter amount, hog raisers will receive $180,000,000; cotton growers, $145,000,000; wheat growers, $100,000,000; corn growers, $80,000,000, and tobacco growers, $10,000,000.

"Bank depositors, especially in the weaker banks, as well as business dependent on those banks, will be aided by the $1,830,000,000 to be expended in this direction," the analysis continues. "Of the total, $1,630,000,000 is in the form of loans and proceeds from sale of preferred stock and notes to the RFC, plus $150,000,000 Federal Deposit Insurance fund and $50,000,000 for preferred stock of the new Federal Savings and Loan associations. Financial institutions and home owners will benefit from the $457,000,000, not included in the figure for banks, to be expended for the refinancing of home mortgages."

The $1,229,000,000 scheduled to be spent in the current fiscal year for building compares with private and public works construction in 1933, valued at $1,256,000,000. Of the building total, roads will receive $337,000,000 and other construction $892,000,000.

Retail Trade Stimulus

Railroads, according to the budget figures, will receive $93,000,000, chiefly for debt financing, and $84,000,000 for purchase of equipment and materials, such as rails and ties, freight cars and locomotives. This latter figure has been increased to $183,000,000 since the official budget figures were prepared.

"Retail trade will benefit indirectly from practically all types of expenditures," says Moody's. "It will, moreover, receive considerable stimulus from that large group of expenditures which find their way directly to consumers in the form of direct relief or pay rolls. These aggregate $1,205,000,000, composed of: State relief, $463,000,000; Civil Works Administration, $400,000,000; Conservation work, $342,000,000.

"The amount spent in this group may actually prove larger if additional appropriations out of the contemplated total of $1,166,000,000 are voted for the extension of CWA and other relief. After reaching consumers, these sums will, of course, tend to be spent by them in many different directions, but it may be assumed that the bulk will be paid for food, clothing and similar necessities. Retail trade, therefore, is the broad industrial group that will first feel the benefit of these expenditures."

New York State Savings Deposits Off $15,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Figures released today by the Savings Banks Association of New York State show that deposits in mutual savings banks for the state declined $15,000,000 during the last quarter of 1933.

A slackening in the rate of decline was apparent and became marked during December. In fact, the last few days of December showed an increase in deposits which has continued thus far in 1934, the report shows. For the last quarter the number of depositors increased by 29,000, continuing an upward trend which first became noticeable in September.

"That the savings banks of New York State have fulfilled the purpose for which they were originally established is well shown by the payments to depositors during the past year," said Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, president of the association. "Principal amounts of $235,000,000 and dividends of nearly $168,000,000 went to relieve the temporary distress and real needs of savings banks depositors in the State. The mutual savings banks entered the year 1934 with total deposits of $5,064,000,000.

"The number of depositors served by the savings banks declined for the first three quarters of 1933, but the last quarter showed an increase of nearly 29,000 to a total of 5,766,349. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, there were many instances during the year where savings accounts were the only assets which stood between the depositor and actual want, and it is a source of gratification to the trustees of savings banks that these funds have been available without depreciation when depositors wanted them, in whole or in part. In addition to the usefulness of these deposits a fair rate of dividend has continued to be paid to savings bank depositors."

Oil Industry Now Operating Under Marketing Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The $12,000,000,000 oil industry is now operating under a purchase and marketing agreement bearing the approval of Secretary Ickes, code administrator.

Mr. Ickes has approved the marketing pact—a substitute for the controverted price-fixing schedule proposal—after weeks of study. The agreement was designed to stabilize an industry rocked by price troubles, and it was changed from the pact proposed by members of the industry.

The administrator termed the agreement, which was signed by producers of an estimated 85 per cent of the nation's crude run to stills, "in many instances a forward step." He added, however, that "in approving this agreement, frankly I am experimenting."

Members of the oil industry viewed the marketing agreement as not applying to those who did not sign it, but they pointed out that the operation of the oil code, a separate document, would virtually bring the remaining producers under the provisions of the agreement.

Mr. Ickes, in announcing his signature to the agreement, mentioned the effect of this phase.

"There are," he said, "groups of operators which claim certain savings in the cost of distribution and therefore claim the right to sell gasoline at prices below those generally prevailing. The marketing agreement will not place any restrictions on these operators where their supplying companies are not signatories of the agreement.

"The suggestion has been made that these agreements may tend to create a monopoly. I will not allow such a result to obtain and I shall not hesitate to cancel these agreements upon the slightest evidence of their being abused."

Mr. Ickes also said the marketing agreement contained a guarantee of margin to retail dealers.

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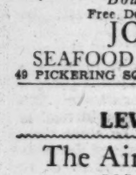

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GOOD SERVICE

Daily Features

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jericho

THE city of Jericho lies in the Jordan Valley, about 20 miles northeast of Jerusalem, which is situated among the hills of Judea; hence it is no mere figure of speech when we read of Jesus "ascending up" to Jerusalem from Jericho (Luke 19:28; contrast Luke 10:30.)

The fertility of Jericho, "the city of palm trees" (Deut. 34:3) was proverbial; and it was the gateway to the rich land of Gilead beyond Jordan. It was also noted as the first city to offer resistance to the Israelites in their entry to the Promised Land; but it was soon captured and destroyed (Josh. 6).

At a later period, it formed the center of a group of prophets (II Kings 2:5), while it was there that Zaccheus lived, Bartimeus was healed of blindness, and the Wayshower gave out his parable of the "pounds" (Luke 19).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Egalitarian" (O. D. R.)—The correspondent writes:

What is the meaning of the word "egalitarian," used in Sisley Huddleston's article in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 13? I do not find it in any of three different dictionaries I have, including Webster's.

For the benefit of readers who may have missed the sentence, it is given here:

There is (in New York) no lack of proper respect for human dignity, but it is sometimes expressed with disconcerting, egalitarian downrightness.

By this rippling and exotic word, if by no other means, the illustrious Englishman betrays a protracted, but delightfully voluntary, exile in France.

The word *égalité* is a big one in France—perhaps the biggest. Everywhere you go you see it on public buildings as the center of *"Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité,"* the motto which had its birth in the French Revolution and which has since been the watchword of the French Republic.

The French, however, were willing to sacrifice liberty under Napoleon; and so far as fraternity with all men is concerned, the last word of the triad is sometimes regarded as only a beautiful dream. But *égalité*—it is a reality. And Frenchmen have reason to cherish equality. Before 1789, social inequalities, political inequalities, economic inequalities, met them on every side. Today, the equal rights of all citizens is a living, precious thing.

Influenced perhaps by "humanity, humanitarian," our correspondent easily wrote a word, perhaps for the first time, which would in one adjective connote "equality before the law," "uniformity in opportunity," "parity in society and politics," "equal rights everywhere." And all this expressed with the zest of a people to whom it was once denied.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Inventor of Oil Painting

Jan Van Eych of the Flemish School is credited with the invention of painting in oil.

First American Mule

The first mule to be raised in the United States was owned by George Washington.

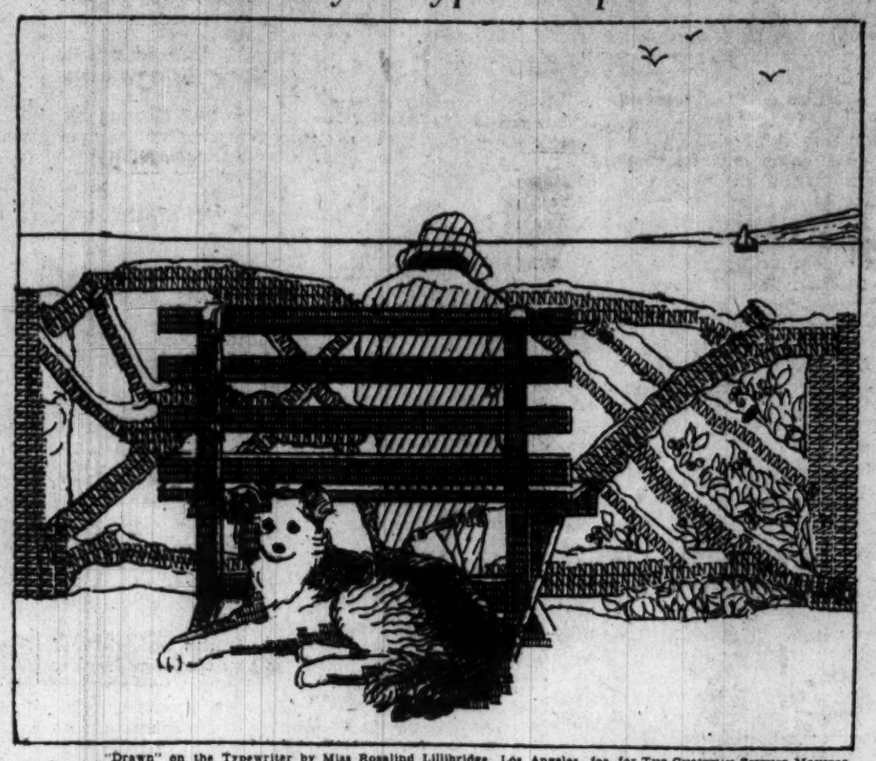
In Titian's Studio

The great artist Titian always kept a cluster of grapes hanging in his studio as an example of beauty of form and line.

Ice Cream Tree

The "ice cream tree" grows on the tableland of the near-tropical regions of Ecuador and Peru, where the natives know it as the cherimoya; but its fruit tastes so much like our most popular dessert that it is often called the "ice cream tree."

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles, for The Christian Science Monitor

The typist who has been furnishing so many interesting portraits for this feature now tries her keys at a seascape. You will note that, in the approved California manner, there are no clouds. May the young lady, amply guarded, read in peace!

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

For 49 years Clark Howell has been connected with the Atlanta Constitution. He succeeded the great journalist and orator, Henry W. Grady, as managing editor in 1889 and became editor-in-chief on the retirement of his father, Evan P. Howell, 1897.

While imprisoned in the Surrey jail under a two-year sentence of the English Government for severely criticizing the Prince Regent, afterward George IV, James Henry Leigh Hunt, editor of The Examiner, wrote "The Descent of Liberty, a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and other works by which his fame lives.

"The editor, from the absolute necessity of the case, cannot speak deliberately," says Horace Greeley in "Literature as a Vocation"; "he must write today of today's incidents and aspects, though these may be completely overlaid and transformed by the incidents and aspects of tomorrow."

A good listener; a tactful, intelligent and informed questioner; a pleasant and persistent searcher for truth; a fair, impartial and accurate observer; a man of broad sympathies, versatility, and capacity for friendship; one who can deal with all kinds of people in all sorts of situations; a self-respecting representative of the public interest in public affairs; an honest appraiser of facts, figures, and opinions; one who can induce others to reveal their thoughts, feelings, and desires; an individual not easily rebuffed or offended! Do you recognise yourself, Mr. Newspaper Reporter?

Brevities

Punch: Some day an enterprising morning newspaper will start printing bedtime stories for night watchmen.

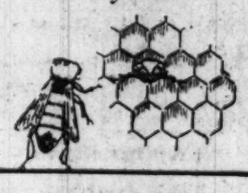
New Yorker: Jack Garner makes a statement in support of the Roosevelt policies. He is alive and well, and we can now worry about something else.

Washington Star: Forest conservation takes on increasing importance when it is recalled that more wood pulp may be needed for the purposes of paper money.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation For Today

AND all may do what has by man been done.—YOUNG in *"Night Thoughts."*

Betty Bee



From Egg to Bee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the wee bee egg is hatched, it does not bring forth a bee, but larva, a small and very active "worm." Soon after it is hatched the larva begins turning and twisting in its cell. It is spinning the cocoon that is to protect it while it is changing from larva to a bee. This labor completed, the larva lies quietly on its back to await the transformation. In its convolutions it has assumed many positions, yet when it finally composes itself, the head will be toward the exit.

Prior to the spinning of its shroud, even before its emergence from the egg, the larva requires food. This is supplied by one of the ever-watchful nurse bees; she deposits a jelly-like substance on the egg and later feeds the larva at frequent intervals until it has woven its silken robe about itself. The cell is then sealed, to remain so until the bee is ready to come forth.

Betty stood before a cell from which a baby bee was emerging. She watched it move over the surface of the comb until it came to an open honey cell, which it entered. It required no guide to lead it to the food store, no teacher to show it how to eat. Its repast finished it proceeded to comb itself thoroughly, using the hairy forelegs and middle legs as brushes.

One thing Betty did notice. Baby Bee was a blonde, while all her sisters were striking brunettes! But Betty also knew that this was something that time would quickly change. Within 48 hours Baby Bee would be as dark as those about her.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Teaches Dancing

THERE are many girls and boys of high school age in every town who want to take ballroom dancing lessons, but who cannot afford lessons from a professional teacher. A girl who had taken many dancing lessons, and who was considered one of the best dancers in high school and college, offered to give lessons. She developed good dancers, and has now successfully and profitably taught ballroom dancing to a large number of young people.

Miss Catherine M.

Tutoring

A TUTOR does not need to limit his field to backward children or those who are preparing for an examination. A college graduate who was unable to get a high school teaching position, tried tutoring and found there was a large field in English, among business girls and housewives. Contact with professors and teachers, and a few advertisements in a local newspaper, brought inquiries and business.

C. M.

What They Say

They Should Like What They Have to Do!

"The happiest lot is that of men whose work is to do what they most enjoy doing."—*Dean Inge.*

Why Birthdays?

"It would be far wiser if we ceased to punctuate our lives by milestones so misleading as birthdays."—*Lady Cynthia Asquith.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

Forlorn Hopes

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came unto me a man, who saluted me and sat down. And he was of a sorrowful countenance. And he said, O Safed, thou great and wise man, live forever. And I said, Eliminate that Stuff, and say what it is that devoureth thee: for I behold that thou art in trouble. And he said, Thy servant is a Publick Spirited Citizen in the town where he doth reside, and he is chairman of many Committees for the doing of what all men agree ought to be done and no man desireth to do. And behold, there is a great undertaking which hath been begun, and all interest in it hath slumped and our Great Cause is now a Forlorn Hope. And only a Miracle can save it.

And I said, Then let there be a Miracle.

And he said, Thou speakest as if Miracles were Dead Easy.

And I answered, They are not easy, but they are sometimes necessary. And the most miraculous of Miracles is the resurrection of Forlorn Hopes; but Most Successful Achievements are of that sort.

And I said, Hast thou heard of the Pilgrim Fathers?

And he said, I have known of them all of my life.

And I said, Six weeks before the Pilgrims left Holland their adventure was a Forlorn Hope. In the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and twenty, and on the sixth month and the fourteenth day of the month, John Robinson, that man of God, wrote that there was not a man among the Pilgrim Fathers who would then put money into the Enterprise if he had back what already he had put in.

And he said, I never knew that. I supposed that all those Old Saints were sustained throughout by their Faith in God, and their visions of the Glorious Future.

And I said, It is the habit of God to get men committed to tasks greater than they can achieve and see whether they be cowards or brave men. For a man seldom praveth save when he faceth Something Bigger than he can do alone. But when a man doth realize that he and God must see it through together, or else give up and quit, then do men Pray Mightily and go forward, and the sea doth open, or the Jordan divide, or mountains remove and become an Highway.

And I said, The statue erected some time ago to the memory of Lot's wife, standeth in Comparative Isolation; but if every man who had faltered and thought his cause a Forlorn Hope had given it up, then were there no Salt left in the Dead Sea.

And he said, I think I understand.

And I said, Go thou home, and seek the blessing of God anew, and add one more to the long list of Forlorn Hopes that became Glorious Achievements.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

228

A stand for peace, temperance, and civic righteousness said the editor combine to establish a standard of editorial opinion which ought and we believe will strengthen the ties which cement the relations between a paper and its clientel as I see it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doing Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

"SHE goes about doing good." People who know her well say that these words admirably characterize Mrs. W. A. Kunigk, whom many consider to be the city's most useful citizen.

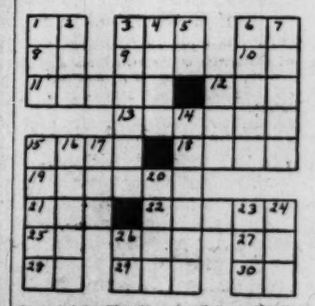
This woman has no richer endowment than hundreds of others to fit her to go about doing good, unless her heart is warmer. Her husband holds a post in the city government and receives a modest salary. Their home is very comfortable and inviting and one would think it would take a good deal of devotion to leave it frequently and go to the haunts of the poor, friendless, and suffering.

"In needy homes of this city," says Frank Baker, chairman of the State Relief Emergency Commission, "she is a welcome visitor; her advice is sought, and often she provides from her own purse, as well as through other agencies, the necessities of life for the poor. Some, too proud to seek aid, she has been able to help because of her cheery disposition and tact.

"How she has taken care of mothers and children; how she has filled her car with fuel from her basement to take to the poor; what she has done without that she might give clothing and money from her own purse—these are the stories one hears about Mrs. Kunigk. Recently she was responsible for moving a family of seven from an almost bare home in the city to a farm in the valley, where they are much better off. In this family the mother is ill, the father totally blind, and one of the five children, a little girl, has been in a sanitarium. From somewhere, almost like a magician, Mrs. Kunigk got clothing for them all.

"Often at 8:30 a. m., Mrs. Kunigk starts her welfare work, continuing until her family gathers for supper: On a recent day her calls included taking a coat to a little girl so that she might wear it for Christmas, and delivering sleeping garments to a little boy who had none. The coat had been repaired like new, and the sleeping garments were both the work of Sewing Group No. 1 of the Family Welfare, a devoted band of women she has inspired to service."

Junior Cross-Word No. 84



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Masculine pronoun.
3—To put up fruit or vegetables.
6—English silver coin (abbr.).
8—Exists.
9—Raw metal.
10—River in Italy.
11—Abundance.
12—Contraction of EVEN.
13—To do anything in a superficial manner.
15—Lowest female voice.
16—With ability.
18—Ramparts.
21—Great.
22—Coral island.
25—Comparative ending.
26—Goddess believed to stir up mischief.
27—Pronoun.
28—Position in football (abbr.).
29—Name of a sea between Asia and Africa.
30—Ending denoting past tense.

Down

1—Belonging to him.
2—Superlative ending.
3—Line of military posts.
4—Extent.
5—Maine is largest in area of this group of states. (abbr.).
6—To give the letters of in order.
7—Does collect it from flowers.
12—The flowing part of the tide.
14—Dripped fat on meat while roasting.
15—Mineralized pale-yellow resin of extinct pine trees.
16—River in France.
17—To pull with effort.
20—Fruit.
23—Emblem of an alkali.
24—Conducted.
26—Land measure.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

Philosophic Inhabitant of Recently-Developed Estate: "Ah, well, it might be worse—I might have been old Jones and living at 'Endco't'."

Way Back!

She: "I read a book last night that carried me right back to my childhood."

Second She: "Yes, these modern books go pretty far."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Today's Limerick

A financier traveled to Greece,
Due mainly to business decreece.
He felt quite insulted,
When clamor resulted
From efforts to gain his releece.

Cut to Fit

"Why the round hole in your door?"

"That's for circular letters."—*Answers.*

Hm-m!

"I must buy a present," said Mrs. X. "You know Aunt Hilda gave us that big blue vase for Christmas, and we ought to reciprocate."

"Reciprocate? For that vase!" exclaimed Mr. X. "You mean retaliate."

Saving

An Aberdonian went into a shop and bought an attaché case. "Shall I wrap it up for you, sir?" asked the assistant.

"Oh, no, thank you," was the reply, "just put the paper and string inside."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Infringement

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist.

"Yes," said the aviation expert. "I think its steering gear infringes one of my patents."

For the Scrapbook

Great Sayings

The wise man is sufficient unto himself.—*Gracian.*

Since the eyes
Are but the crystal windows of the soul,
Whate-er they seem to hide that same they show.
—*Calderon.*

Memory is a faithful mirror which enables us to recognize and correct our own faults.—*Antonio Perez.*

Gentle words may oft obtain
What the hard ones fail to gain.
—*Castellanos.*

The effect of the prompt gift is doubled.—*Fernan de Rojas.*

Sunday clears away the rust of the whole week.—*Addison.*

Where Truth designs to come,
Her sister Liberty will not be far.
—*Mark Akenside.*

The same heart beats in every human breast.—*Matthew Arnold.*

Inwardness, mildness and self-renouncement do make for man's happiness.—*Matthew Arnold.*

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—*Disraeli.*

Wait not until you are backed by numbers. The fewer the voices on the side of Truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own.—*Channing.*

Change is a word void of sense; nothing can exist without a cause.—*Voltaire.*

State Flowers No. 16

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to The Christian Science Monitor

Montana: Bitter Root

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE floral queen of Montana was first noticed and plucked by Meriwether Lewis, on the famous Lewis and Clark expedition into the great Northwest. Pursh, in describing the bitter root from specimens in the Lewis herbarium, called it *Lewisia rediviva*, in honor of the explorer-soldier-botanist.

The Montana Legislature gave it the next big boost to fame by naming it the official emblem of the "Treasure State," effective in March, 1895.

So well known and so treasured is the bloom that citizens have chosen to name a mountain range, a valley, and a river after it. The Bitter Root Mountains are about 100 miles from the Rockies, separated by the Bitter Root Valley.

Bitter root was well known to the Indians as a source of food. When peeled, dried, and shredded, the thick roots dissolve in water like starch, and, when heated, make an edible paste.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

We Can Cultivate National Fears —or Uproot Them

THE terror which "Big Bill" Thompson once aroused in Chicago by mere mention of King George—it was not always clear whether the third or the fifth of the Hanoverian line was intended—always seemed a bit hard to understand, but now it is all clear. What most of us hadn't realized was that the St. Lawrence waterway project was really a deep-laid British plot.

Senator Lewis of Illinois has been exercising his unsurpassed detective talents. And he has detected—or imagined—that the chief purpose of the waterway is to give Britain "a military avenue through the United States." According to the Senator the project has little interest to Britain as a provider of tremendous water power or as a great commercial seaway. The real purpose is to enable King George to sail his ships right into "our land through our lakes and thus become the possessor of the shores of our country."

Probably the news of this dark scheme will create as much hilarity as astonishment in the British Admiralty, and it would hardly be worth more than amused attention anywhere except for the fact that it exemplifies the ridiculous fantasies which beset a nationalistic world. Senator Lewis's bugaboo is only slightly more absurd and unreasonable than many others which nations are taking seriously.

Only a few weeks ago a project for building seadromes to facilitate transatlantic flying was objected to because there was fear that it would open the way to military invasion. For years a project to tunnel the English Channel has been rejected in Britain for the same reason. Carried to its logical conclusion, this kind of thinking would sink the islands of the sea as dangerous landing bases and dig a moat to separate Canada and the United States. It would also stifle all improvements in commercial air and sea transport for fear they would be used for military purposes.

But, of course, such thinking is never logical. Fears of this kind take no account of the fact that improved access to each other is usually of as much advantage to one country as to another. British fears of the "chunnel" are not removed by the fact that the plans include devices for flooding the tunnel. Senator Lewis's bugaboo overlooks the fact that some 11,936 miles of seacoast are much more vulnerable to attack than the "shores of our country" which border the Great Lakes. It would doubtless only grow larger in face of the natural assumption that one of the handiest places to bottle up a British fleet would be in a St. Lawrence waterway.

There may be some reason for believing that all nations have come too close to each other. It can be argued that their back yards have narrowed faster than their good will has widened. Recent experience with economic and disarmament conferences indicate such a trend. We cannot blink the fact that its continuance means trouble. We should recognize that the harvest of 1914-1918 grew from the same kind of seeds that are being sown today. We cannot indulge—indeed, deliberately plant—fear and hatred and ignorance without eating the bitter fruit they bear.

The remedy is not to cultivate the evil crop, but to root it out. We cannot halt the great natural forces constantly pushing the nations into potentially dangerous contacts. Trade and invention will not be dammed. Our true recourse is to perceive and apply the greater spiritual forces which will enable the nations to live together in peace.

We need to face the fact of increasing physical proximity. We need prompt action to make the harmonious adjustments that proximity necessitates. We cannot make them by fertilizing fantastic fears—such as Senator Lewis's. We can make them if we work intelligently and with the Christian's assurance that physical unity is merely a symbol of that fundamental spiritual unity which is the only and ultimate hope of harmony.

What Not Every Woman Knows

WOMEN generally—and some men—need to read the day's news in the newspapers a great deal more than they do. How little the average home maker follows the world's events is disclosed in an investigation by the University of Chicago's School of Business. Only 16 per cent of the women interviewed read the national news, 15 per cent local politics, and 8.7 per cent the foreign news.

Women voters cannot hold up their end of the Government on so skimpy a basis of information as that. Of course, they have much company in the men who do not read the news either, and between them both it sometimes seems as though the Government were not being sustained.

Many women, of course, read the newspapers to as good effect as any men; and women's interest in the press is illustrated in the work of a number of newspaper women and in the Monitor's having been founded by a woman. Obtaining the vote was an impetus to many women to begin newspaper reading. The Chicago survey indicates that the good work so begun ought to increase. To the proverb, "She layeth her hands to the spindle," might then be added, "She also readeth the news of the world."

The woman who skips such important news as a presidential campaign at its height—and the Chicago inquiry caught 80 per cent of them doing it—may grant that she is not reading her newspaper to the best effect. True, she may find a fascinating assortment of information about foods, education, the household, beauty, etc., on the inside pages. All of it may be good, timely, and pertinent as a newspaper's stock in trade.

But such information is chiefly what concerns the home maker and not the citizen. While some or all of it may seem much more vital to her individually than events in Washington or in Europe, still it is but a fraction of the day's story, and the woman who limits herself to the inside of the newspaper is likely to be only a fractional influence in society.

Naturally every reader has her or his own interests and turns to them in the press, as it has been emphatically pointed out in the university's survey. But the newspaper reader needs more than just to follow a specialized interest. The people of a republic especially have to know what is going on in the world, or else they will be ruled by somebody who will know it for them.

The newspaper today is too much of a peephole. The women, and the men too, should make it their searchlight. The newspaper is here for its readers to use, and what they make of it is what, to an extent, they make of themselves.

A Wolf, and a Jungle

A FEW days ago there passed on in an obscure New York hotel a penniless stranger. He had come to the hotel alone. No one had visited him. He was identified later as David Lamar, once known to the headline readers as "The Wolf of Wall Street." He had made millions in sordid and shady deals. He had known the inside of prison. He had swept spectacularly through a few decades of the nation's most hectic financial history.

What he had been and what he had done have furnished reams of newspaper copy. He was the wolf, rapacious, walking in guile and stealth. Now the close of his career presents a pitiful picture. Yet, to the observer who looks farther than the surface, the end of the story is not more pitiful than any other chapter. He raided and pillaged because he found himself in a jungle, that shadowy sector of finance that concealed and rewarded trickery. The jungle made his career possible. It is the jungle, in the final analysis, that must bear much of the blame.

His depredations were made possible by the larger and equally rapacious figures that preyed upon the riches of a nation. He made his sordid and short-lived millions through his knowledge of the crookedness of those higher up. He used blackmail to extort huge sums from corporations that feared investigation. He unleashed rumors that shook financial markets built upon a morass of trickery and dishonesty.

The jungles in which he stalked are now being seen under the floodlight of investigation and exposure. The forest fire of the depression has swept their thickets, thinning the growth of financial, political and judicial chicanery. In this light David Lamar's career becomes understandable.

The funeral services, final scene in the tragedy, furnished undeniable proofs that it is the qualities of the man and not of the wolf that endured. The service was read by the Rev. John Callahan, Protestant chaplain of the Tombs, who remembered, not raids and frauds, but the encouragement and financial help extended to him when he worked in a rescue mission. The funeral expenses were paid by three headwaiters who remembered only past generosities.

These were the ones present at the service—men to say, as the clergyman paraphrased the Scriptural quotation, "If there be any praise or virtue, think on these things." They knew the man. Those who were absent knew only the wolf.

There is a moral to be drawn, as there is in all such cases. The true and the good do endure. The wolf passes. There remains to us now, too, the jungle. Our task is not to deplore, not to censure, but to destroy the jungle, to see that it is cleared and reclaimed. For, as long as the jungle remains, wolves will stalk therein.

A Gesture in Medals

THREE HUNDRED veterans of the World War gathered recently in Stratford, Ont. And from that meeting has gone out a ripple that should be felt around the globe. Too often pacific gestures are open to question. The believer in preparedness, the arguer for larger armies and navies is understood when he scoffs at the signing of pacific ultimatums by groups of schoolboys or college youths. But the gesture of these Canadian war veterans cannot be dismissed so easily.

This gathering was of men who had walked in the paths of war, who had seen its terrible harvest. They knew the physical tortures of it years ago, but for a time they were sustained in patriotism by the thought that through war they had settled something, won something of value. By their efforts victory had been won, and war banished. They thought they saw a new era of good will descending upon the world. The victory medals they received from a grateful nation were somehow symbols of this hope and this belief. They stood for victory, for a world won to peace.

Yet at this meeting these 300 veterans gave away their hard won medals. Twenty-one of these tokens are to be sent to other nations, one to each combatant in the World War, to be melted, and applied with all other rewards of armed conflict toward payment of the costs of a war in which "there has been no victory."

There is something more than mere disillusionment and despair in this gesture. For these men are not youthful enthusiasts to be carried away by a burst of idealism. These men bear the scars of combat. Their eyes have looked upon the horror that is war. A gesture such as they have made carries depth of feeling and strength of conviction. These veterans are marching away from a belief in war. They see that nothing is won by war. There is no victory to be gained by force of arms. True victory is the triumph of mutual understanding, good will and justice. The ring of these surrendered medals as they are tossed into the melting pot deserves to be heard around the world.

Open-Book Examinations

FROM the University of Chicago comes the announcement that students in the "humanities" course will be allowed to bring their textbooks, class notes and whatever other reference material they wish when they take their final examinations next June. The questions will be designed not merely to test the student's knowledge of facts but his ability to find and correlate them and draw conclusions therefrom.

Such quizzes have been given before and in other schools; in that sense the announcement is not news. But the idea, meritorious as it is, has spread so slowly that it is still very much the exception in academic practice; in that sense it is news and important news.

The open-book type of examination removes much of the foolish and unnecessary premium on mastering long tables, rules and lists of names, dates or quotations by what one teacher called "brute memory." It much more nearly approximates the ordinary conditions of office or study in which actually the student will do his later work and apply his intellectual equipment. There he would be considered slipshod in his methods if he wasted time trying to remember uncertainly what is at hand and can be checked with certainty in reference manuals. Of course, a certain amount of ready information is necessary for quickness in every vocation or avocation, but this will implant itself with use, and there must be a broad general understanding to give direction in the use of printed aids.

In general the type of examination which permits free access to the aids and information one would normally have in life deserves to be greatly extended in its use. Perhaps one reason it is not more common is that it tests not only the pupil but also the ingenuity of the instructor. But it makes for better teaching and is well worth the effort on that side. For it places emphasis not merely on inert information but on the use of information and of awakened faculties.

Will Boston Vote for Taverns?

TOMORROW Boston will pass judgment on the tavern. Frankly conceded by most persons to be a saloon, this represents one of the most flagrant violations of all the promises made by advocates of repeal.

Massachusetts already has licensed more sources of hard liquor distribution than most other states. All indications are that the restaurants, package stores, hotels, clubs and drug stores licensed to sell liquor have more than met the demands of consumers. The Boston Licensing Board has been petitioned to refund money to licensees who have found the liquor demand inadequate to maintain them profitably in business. Package stores up and down the streets of Boston stand empty a good portion of the time, restaurants where liquor may be sold are on every corner and in between.

It is difficult to believe that the people of Boston will vote for taverns, which would be merely alcoholic redundancy. Such a vote would give the city nothing that is needed to maintain a flow of liquor adequate to the consumers' demands. But it would violate a promise, focus the attention of the nation on Boston as the city of saloons, and introduce the one feature of the liquor traffic more preëminently subject to abuse than any other.

With the consumers' demands so clearly met by existing distributing agencies, the query may logically arise, Whence issues the pressure to legalize the tavern? The reasonable answer would seem to be that it is the liquor industry itself that wants the tavern. The tavern, or saloon, will become the exclusive shrine of liquor; in it, drinking may be encouraged and stimulated. Taverns have been called training schools for drinkers, places where liquor interests may break down any habits of temperance acquired during the prohibition era.

Certainly there can be no tremendous pressure on the Massachusetts Legislature for the tavern from any other source but the liquor interests. To be sure, certain labor groups have supported the tavern, but the history of labor legislation in the State would not indicate that the legislators had found labor difficult to turn down.

As more and more states follow the lead of Montana and adopt model liquor-control laws, designed to take the profit out of the liquor traffic by placing it under a state monopoly, it would seem that it was time that Massachusetts fell in line. Massachusetts should shortly begin the process of correcting the thoroughly unsatisfactory liquor legislation passed so hastily. It could start in no better way than to revoke the provision permitting cities and towns to vote for a tavern. And if the State has insufficient pride to devise a law comparable to those of other states, Boston, formerly at least a center of culture, can rebuke the State by overwhelmingly rejecting the tavern in the vote tomorrow.

Editorial Notes

One waits with interest for the winning of the prize offered by Commissioner Goodrich, Sanitation Department of New York City, for the slogan which shall most effectively invite the citizens to discard their casual waste in the department's refuse cans. Many of those whose attention must be attracted have already a tacit though unofficial slogan—The World Is My Refuse Can.

Streamlining the trains is worth trying in the railroads' effort to maintain streaming lines of passenger traffic.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The South and Nationalism—What the Farmer Resents

IN THE Virginia Quarterly Review, an admirable magazine which deserves to be better known in the North than it probably is, Prof. Claudius Murchison, of North Carolina University, offers a contribution to the literature of nationalism which deserves wide consideration. At the moment, it is true, the debate between the internationalists and the nationalists in the United States languishes in the face of heated controversies over NRA, CWA, the gold content of the dollar and the right of members of the Democratic National Committee to pull in dollars of whatever content by "practicing law" in the executive departments. But the ancient discussion will yet revive and this contribution to it has distinct value.

The South, the writer points out, "is economically dependent upon her export trade." Cotton, naval stores, petroleum, tobacco are all produced in quantities which compel a certain amount of export trade to supplement the home market if there is to be prosperity for the producers. Yet how do the Southerners themselves deal with the nationalistic program which would repulse the buyers of foreign lands and make America self-contained and self-supplying? Professor Murchison describes their attitude thus:

> Where Southerners are gathered together en masse, wherever pie eaters spew their pyrotechnics, the political war cries are: Buy American, collect the war debts, keep up the tariffs, a plague on trade agreements, a fig for your economic conferences, to hell with France, yes, we'll take their gold. And not knowing each of these crude shibboleths is a nail in the coffin of a great region they continue gayly to hammer them in.

Of course, such a program, however grateful to the extreme nationalist, is fatal to the economic interests of a section dependent in any degree upon export trade. For if we "buy American," our former foreign customers must perforce buy at home—international trade being in the last analysis barter. And if we insist on the full measure of debts piled up during war madness, we reduce by precisely that amount the sums which our debtors might spend with our producers.

The case of Chile is cited as one peculiarly in point. Owing us for the annual interest and service upon public and private debts about forty million dollars, her total exports in 1932 amounted to twenty-five millions. So had she given us the total avails of her foreign commerce, her exports not only to the United States but to all foreign countries, she would still be in default and have nothing wherewith to buy American products.

To a lesser extent this situation exists in almost every foreign country. Purchases of American goods are held back by the necessity for meeting old debts. Just as the man with a piano, a radio, a few sets of books and a dining-room rug bought on the installment plan has little to spend in the shops, so nations burdened already with debts to the United States cannot materially aid its export trade.

The South, as a producer of basic products, feels this limitation cruelly. The rest of the country, for which the South long furnished a tremendous market for manufactured goods, suffers in turn. But the South, more than most sections, has stood for the narrow nationalism which inevitably limits foreign trade. Professor Murchison's article ought to be reprinted in every southern newspaper.

* * *

The sort of thing that enrages the farmer and convinces him that the average "city feller" neither understands his plight nor knows how to correct it, is strikingly illustrated by a picture in Professor Moley's latest "Today." In a banker's handsome office sit, ill-clad, wistful and appealing, a farmer and his wife. Facing them, dapper, alert, well-fed and confident, is the banker, at home amid his comfortable surroundings. To them he delivers these words of heated rebuke:

"You with your beans and your relief—that's a queer combination when you come to think of it—you're living the life of princes beside my father. He lived his farm life in a log cabin that was part dugout. He slaved and got a little schooling and made himself a man!"

Which is all very well. Doubtless somewhere in this gentleman's ancestry was one who dressed in skins, lived in a cave, wooed his wife with a club and ate his meat raw. But the world does move, and the luxuries of past generations are the mere decencies of life today. Farmers are entitled to them quite as much as the sons of farmers who have turned to banking.

We can never solve the problem of the farmer by adjuring him to return to the dugout and the ox-team period, however manly that sort of existence may now seem to gentlemen who sit in air-conditioned offices and live off "unearned increment."

Ghent Among the Flowers

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

THE all-Flemish city of Ghent has one thing in common with Grasse on the French Riviera, namely, its commercial devotion to flowers. But there is this difference: Grasse makes its flowers into perfume while Ghent makes its flowers into better and more marvelous blooms. It is ambitious to be the flower capital of Europe. Before the war, if local statistics be accepted, Ghent was the flower capital, but four years of stagnation caused her to lose this prestige and only now, after fifteen years of struggle, is she winning it back. The city and its environs now boast 600 or 700 going establishments, each with its acreage of gorgeous flowers, grown commercially for the markets of Europe and for production of seeds and bulbs.

The approach to Ghent, from almost any direction, tells the story—brilliantly. One sees from road or rail whole miles of the flat Flanders fields that are solid masses of color, outdoing even the wild scarlet poppies. There will be an acre or two of gloxinias here, a half dozen acres of dahlias there, a few hundred thousand riotous gladioli blooms thrusting their glory between the two. It is an exciting thing to see beauty marshaled forth like divisions of an army obeying the commands of Big Business.

Throughout Belgium the average citizen responds to the call of flowers as the average American responds to stock reports. Many windows in all the cities, towns and villages of the kingdom are adorned with artistic and sometimes pretentious displays, and even the humblest are likely to be brightened by a box of geraniums or petunias. The lamp posts in the capital and some other cities are circled with bands of hanging flowers and, most astonishing of all, even the bumpers in Brussels' Gare du Midi and some of Belgium's other railway termini are similarly decorated.

An official booklet of floral advice is distributed at very low cost throughout the country. It is called "La Belgique Fleurie," and has, of course, a Flemish edition, "Het Bloemende Belgie." I have found this fascinating literature. It must be wonderful for the Belgian and more especially for the Ghenter, who has all the flowers in the world at his very threshold, to experiment, following the book's counsels, with such combinations as Capucine Grimpante et Fuchsia sur Tige, or Verveine Ruguese with Tradescantia. The very names are enough to stir the pulse.

Aside from flowers Ghent has many other interests and attractions to round out its life, but perhaps the most unusual is found in its Béguinages or Lay Nunneries. There are only a very few of these institutions in existence, and by far the greatest is the Grand Béguinage of Ghent, a high-gabled and medieval-looking city within a city, shut in by a lofty wall. One sees a community scrupulously tidy and clean, with its own parks and squares and churches.

The Béguines take no vows. They pay taxes like anybody else. Each is free to return to the world when and if she so desires.

Ghent's modern life is incomparably dull for a city of 200,000, the reason being, of course, its close proximity to Brussels, which overshadows it. I spent the best part of two days searching for the "center" of the city and then discovered to my amazement that I was actually in it. My hotel, the Woodrow Wilson, was and is the center, but I never suspected it.

No one, however, goes to Ghent for gayety. It is the old things that draw one, not the new, and more especially it is the church of St. Bavon and its master painting, "The Adoration of the Lamb." This sublime work of Hubert and Jan Van Eyck after all these centuries remains one of the greatest masterpieces of art ever achieved.

Another and very obscure item caught my eye in this same church. It was a tablet engraved in Flemish to one Oliver Minjau and his wife. This humble couple, citizens of Ghent, hadden een en dertich kinderen (had thirty-one children), says the tablet. When Charles V came to Ghent, Oliver Minjau and twenty-one sons were in the welcoming procession.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

No Excuse for War

THE constant discussion . . . of the possibility of war between the United States and Japan has led to the publication of a thought-provoking article in the first number of The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section, . . . which shows that many Japanese fear that such a conflict is inevitable, and that many Chinese hope it will come about. . . .

Thirty-three years ago the United States Government enunciated as a policy that the Chinese should be allowed to evolve their own orderly government. This country officially has opposed interference by other nations in Chinese affairs. . . .

Up to the eve of the election of the Roosevelt Administration in 1932, the official and unofficial policy of the United States in China had resulted in American reserve officers training Chinese air forces, American missionaries inflaming the popular mind in the United States against Japan and even encouraging anti-Japanese propaganda in China, and American newspapers in China bitterly condemning Japan, while Americans have become Chinese Government advisers in various departments. None of these acts is necessarily reprehensible, but it is easy to understand why Japan takes offense. American commercial interests have large interests in China, and American churches, missions, schools and hospitals dot the land. These, however, do not constitute reasons for war with Japan. No matter what steps Japan may take, even to invading and endeavoring to conquer the whole of China, the United States should never resort to arms or endeavor forcibly to interfere. China has been invaded and "conquered" before, and China still is China.—*The Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Ky.).

Other People's Affairs

PERHAPS influenced somewhat by the attitude of resentment against United States intervention into the affairs of her southern neighbors . . . President Roosevelt enunciated a hands-off policy. . . . This is the healthiest attitude the State Department has ever held.

Armed with the Monroe Doctrine, which neglected to get the consent of the country in question, the United States has been cock of the walk in the Western Hemisphere, having marines obligingly present to take care of disturbances which involved American investments, attempting to control elections in Nicaragua and Cuba and being decidedly unsuccessful, protecting investment despite the independence of the nation involved. . . .

However, we may interpret the reason lying back of the declaration that from now on the United States is opposed to armed intervention and the further pointed avowal that the maintenance of constitutional government in other nations is not a sacred obligation devolving upon the United States, the declaration itself stands as a monument to American pacifistic statesmanship.

Animosity against this country will be decreased now that we have recognized equality of all American nations in the promotion of order and the inviolability of a nation's domain, including her right to work out her own political destiny.—*Berea* (Ky.) *Citizen.*

A Look Ahead

IN THE midst of . . . efforts to meet our . . . obligations, we are all prone at times to pause and wonder whether this hurly-burly world we are living in will ever reach a point at which our worries and perplexities will diminish and the joy of living, planning and executing will come back to us. The best basis for an answer is . . . in the . . . past. Hard times have inevitably been followed by new eras of prosperity that rose to heights unattained before, and it doubtless will be so again.

That it should be so is entirely logical. Who is there today, for instance, who has not many wants that he is eager to supply? We all have them aplenty. Everyone can count up scores of legitimate needs that he is biding his time to meet. So there exists today a potential market of mighty proportions. Factories only wait the signal to begin turning out all the things that are wanted. Producers are as anxious to supply the raw materials. The means and materials are available in abundance, as are workmen who stand ready by the millions to man the factories. . . .

The need of the hour is courage, fortitude, faith in ourselves and our destiny and in the Providence of God. . . . The important thing for us is to lift our vision above the worries that circumscribe us now, take note of the progress of mankind down through the ages, and from that record take hope for better days ahead.—*Richmond Hill* (N. Y.) *Record.*